THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 139. PHILADELPHIA, WENDESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge Palladelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the United States Associated Press.

THE FENIANS.

Seizure of a Supposed Privateer.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, December 11.—The steamer *Bolivar* has been seized in the Medway. She is supposed to have been intended for a Fenian privateer. There was an immense quantity of guns and powder on board, which was all taken possession of.

The utmost vigilance continues to be manifested in searching for Fenians, and additional arrests are reported to have been made both in this country and in Ireland.

CARDIFF, Tuesday Evening, December 11.—A large quantity of arms, which were undoubtedly intended for shipment hence to Ireland, for the use of the Fenians, have been seized by the police, and parties in whose charge they were found have been arrested.

ITALY.

New Naval Depot, Docks, and Yards.

FLORENCE, Tuesday Evening, December 11.—The Italian Government has determined upon founding a large navy yard in the newly acquired province of Venetia, to be fitted with all the appliances for the building and repair of vessels. The work is to be commenced immediately.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSIN.

The Informer Against John H. Surratt—Why He Informed—Alleged Revelations of Surratt Implicating Jeff. Davis' Cabinet.

ROME, December 11.—The man who informed United States Minister King, in this city, against John H. Surratt, the Lincoln assassin conspirator, previous to his first arrest when serving in the Papal Zouaves, is a French Canadian, named St. Marie. This man served at one period during the Southern American Rebellion as a soldier in the army of the American Union. After his discharge he went to Europe and entered the ranks of the Papal force, enlisting in the Zouaves.

When St. Marie was in America both Surratt and himself paid their addresses to, in fact it is said both were deeply in love with, one lady then residing in the city of Washington, D. C. After their emigration, both having found employment and shelter in the Pope's army, St. Marie recognized Surratt, and having fully identified him, betrayed him, it is asserted here, through jealousy.

St. Marie says that John H. Surratt has already told him that the assassination of the late President Lincoln was the result of a preconcerted Rebel American plot; that he (Surratt) had carried the details of the plot and plan of mode of its execution direct from the Davis Cabinet at Richmond to Washington, and that the subsequent assassination was not only in full accordance with the desires of the Jeff. Davis Government and Cabinet, but was done and accomplished by their directions and orders.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The French Evacuation of the Eternal City Complete—Napoleon's Flag Replaced by the Pope's.

ROME, December 11.—This (Tuesday) morning the important and long-expected event of the evacuation of Rome by the French troops was completed. At an early hour the soldiers of Napoleon marched from the Castle of San Angelo. The imperial French flag was immediately run down and the Pontifical colors hoisted on the stronghold at once. The Pope is gone to Civita Vecchia, where his Holiness will remain during ten days. The 29th (French) regiment of the line has been embarked for France. The remaining French troops were embarking at Civita Vecchia.

PRUSSIA.

The United States Minister Seriously Ill.

BERLIN, December 11.—The Hon. Joseph A. Wright, United States Minister near the Court of Prussia, is lying seriously ill in this city.

SAXONY.

The Old Navy Refuses to Serve Prussia.

DRESDEN, December 11.—The Saxon naval officers, who had been commissioned by the King before and since the late war in Germany, unanimously refuse to serve under the King of Prussia, and have all consequently resigned their positions.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, December 11.—The Cotton Market is quite active to-day, and prices advanced ¼d. Sales, 20,000 bales; market closing firm at 14¾d. for Middling Uplands.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, December 11—Evening.—The Breadstuffs Market is firm; closing price of Western Corn is 38s.3d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—The Petroleum Market is strong at 1s. 6d. for refined.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Evening, December 11.—The market for goods and yarns more active, and prices better.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, December 11.—The Money Market is unchanged. Consols closed at 88¼ for money.

The following are the closing quotations of American securities:—United States Five-twenties, 71; Erie Railroad shares, 47¼; Illinois Central, 77¾.

The Monster Bells of the World.—In making large bells, loudness rather than pitch is the object, as the sound can be conveyed to a much further extent. This accounts for the enormous weight of some of the largest bells. St. Paul's, for instance, weighs 13,000 pounds; the bell of Antwerp, 16,000 pounds; Oxford, 17,000; the bell at Rome, 19,000 pounds; Mechlin, 20,000; Bruges, 23,000; York, 24,000 pounds; Cologne, 25,000 pounds; Montreal, 29,000 pounds; Erfurt, 30,000 pounds; "Big Ben," at the House of Parliament, 81,000 pounds; Sens, 34,000 pounds; Vienna, 40,000 pounds; Novgorod, 60,000 pounds; Pekin, 139,000 pounds; Moscow, 141,000 pounds. But, as yet, the greatest bell ever known is another famous Moscow bell, which was never hung. It was cast by the order of Empress Anne in 1653. It lies broken on the ground, and is estimated to weigh 443,772 pounds. It is nineteen feet high, and measures around the margin sixty-four feet. No wonder that it has never been suspended. There are few bells of interest in the United States. The heaviest is probably the alarm bell on the City Hall in New York, weighing about 23,000 pounds. As the Russians make their pilgrimage to the great Moscow bell, and regard it with superstitious veneration, so the American citizen honors and venerates the old Independence bell at Philadelphia, for he is not only reminded of the glory of the Revolution, but he believes now more than ever, since the injunction has been obeyed, in its inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

A Medical Club.—It is proposed to establish a club in London for the social intercourse of members of the medical profession, British and foreign; to promote and maintain a mutual interest and fellowship between them; and to cultivate friendly relations with men of arts, sciences, and letters.

FENIANISM IN AMERICA.

A Fenian Privateer Reported at Sea.

BOSTON, December 11.—A most grave and exciting report obtains wide currency here to-night. A Fenian privateer is stated to have successfully eluded Federal vigilance, and to have sailed from Newburyport several days ago, the last of last week, *en route* for the Irish coast. The vessel in question is alleged to be the schooner *Estelle*, of some 700 tons burden, and is said to be armed with the most improved and destructive ordnance suited in calibre to that of the vessel, with a rifled 68-pound pivot gun aft, and to contain a picked crew of more than 200 men, who have seen service on our iron-clads during the recent war.

Her officers are as follows:—Lieutenant Commanding, John R. Burke; First Lieutenant, Frank Devereux; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Jones; Sailing Master, Peter Carey; Surgeon, Dr. Edward H. Perkins; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. H. F. Scovel; Sailing Master, James Miles; Boatswain, Caldwell Taylor; Quartermaster, Haight Tabor; Chief Gunner, Martin Kerwin; Gunner's Mates, Andrew O'Neill and Patrick Lynch.

Lieutenant Burke was a master's mate in the navy during the war, and distinguished himself at Roanoke and off Mobile. Of his assistants, Lieutenant Devereux, served on the ram *Tennessee*, while Lieutenant Samuel Jones was at one time gunner's mate on the famous *Alabama*. The other officers have all seen service in both the Federal and Confederate navies, while Martin Kerwin, chief gunner, served for some time in that capacity on her Majesty's frigate *Terrible*, and is said to be an unusually accomplished officer in his peculiar line.

The Fenian officials here state that before leaving for Ireland, C. O. I. R. Stephens issued letters of malque and reprisal to the *Estelle*, to capture, burn, sink, or destroy any English vessels out of neutral waters that she may encounter, and Captain Burke announced his intention of making the Atlantic too hot for a British ship. It is declared that the incoming Cunard steamer is to be captured at all hazards, and to that end the *Estelle* has sailed directly in the track of the expected vessel. Others will follow as chance offers, and it is the purpose to detach a portion of the arms and men on the *Estelle* to the first most available English craft captured, and thus improvise another privateer.

A British Vessel of War After the Supposed Privateer.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 11.—The sudden departure yesterday of the *Wolverine* man-of-war, under sealed orders, has given rise to a variety of surmises and strange rumors, the one approaching nearest to truth being that she has sailed in search of a Fenian privateer, reported by the British Consul in New York as having recently left a United States port for parts unknown. This subject naturally leads to a repertory of the latest

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Much activity has of late prevailed in naval quarters, and the news is not likely to be wholly devoid of interest, even to American readers. Admiral Hope, who received his commission as commander-in-chief on the North American and West India Station only in July, 1864, is to be relieved in March next, his early recall, the usual period being three and a half to four years, being explained by the fact of a seat having been offered him in Parliament, or, if preferred, in the Board of Admiralty. His successor, Sir B. Mundy, in the ordinary course of events, will be full Admiral in another year, so that he, too, will not wear his flag long on the station.

Admiral Mundy has principally served in the Mediterranean, and has not quite such a cosmopolitan experience, though senior to him in years and service, as Sir James Hope. It has hitherto been the practice in the British navy to dismantle and break up their vessels after serving through one commission; but owing to the remonstrances of Admiral Hope—who, by-the-way, is a rigid service economist, though liberal enough with private means—the *Duncan* will be made the flagship of the next Commander-in-Chief on this station. She will proceed to England in the spring to carry home the retiring Admiral, and, after a complete overhauling, will return here to receive the flag of his successor. This plan has a twofold object, for, besides saving the cost of a new vessel, it is calculated that two-thirds of the crew will volunteer to remain in her. Of her complement of eight hundred, not more than three hundred are continuous service men; but Jack somehow always feels an attachment to his old boat, and though he may often have wished her to blazes, or where there are no blazes, at the bottom of the deep, he wouldn't mind having another try at her, and thus it will happen that the majority of the hands whose servitude expires with the commission, for the sake of being with their old chums, and in a craft in which they knew their way about, will be easily persuaded to remain with her. The truth is, the navy is short of men, and the *Duncan* alone has lost over one hundred and twenty since her arrival here in July, 1864. Circulars are now being sent to all the outposts of the provinces, offering rewards of $15 to $40, and payment of travelling expenses, to parties bringing back deserters, and quite recently a person was fined $200 for aiding a man-of-war's man to *attempt* to escape.

On account of the great expense attending the retention of men-of-war in Northern latitudes during the winter, the Admiralty, some weeks ago, decided to have only gunboats stationed north of Bermuda, but the aspect of Fenian affairs, and—it is whispered, not in Heaven, certainly—threatening complications with the United States, gave rise to a very recent alteration of the programme. The *Aurora*, therefore, will continue at Quebec, the *Favorite* at St. John, N. B., and the *Duncan*, *Cordelia*, and probably the *Niger*, at Halifax. The additional winter's kit, and the number who go on the sick list to evade duty, will raise the expense of this arrangement to about $50,000 (ten thousand pounds) or five pounds sterling extra per man. The *Duncan* and *Cordelia* are hauled alongside the naval yard, preparatory to being covered over, and the hands will be practised constantly at rifle-drill, to promote the circulation of their own blood and stop that of the Fenegans, or other enemies they may be called upon to combat.

The iron-clad *Favorite* is to winter at Bermuda, whither she lately sailed. The *Jason*, *Gennet*, and *Minstrel* also recently left hence for the same port.

The iron-clad *Wyvern*, told off for this station, after three futile attempts had to return to Plymouth. She is a poor sea-going vessel, consumes too much coal—in fact all she can carry in three days—and rolls about so heavily that her machinery got disabled each time she started. The other iron-clads are likely to be wanted off the British coast, if report speaks true, before the month is out.

Additional troops have been expected for the last six weeks, but recent events in Ireland have determined the home authorities to keep them back for a brush with the Fenians on native soil. However, the garrison here is by no means weak, and has received a large quantity of improved ordnance and ammunition, among which are several 300 and 600-pounder Pallisers, described when the Woolwich experiments with those guns first took place.

It were difficult to give any accurate opinion as to the loyalty of the two branches of the service in the event of a successful rising in Ireland. As a rule, the blue jackets have no Fenian proclivities, but among the marines and regulars there are not a few—if the singing of revolutionary ballads, when in a state of beer—is any indication, who would exchange the red for the green.

The military hospital was burned down a fortnight ago, and it is generally thought not accidentally. Pending the erection of a new edifice, the sick and invalids will occupy part of the Naval Hospital completed this summer.—*N. Y. World.*

Female Servants and Fairs in Yorkshire.—An English paper says:—"A praiseworthy effort to elevate the character of the female servants is now being made in Yorkshire, where the annual 'statute hirings' are now in progress. For a week or two back the clergy and gentry about Malton have induced some girls to leave the open market-place, and resort to warm and comfortable rooms provided free of expense, and on Saturday this principle was crowned with complete success, the Malton Corn Exchange proving far too small for the number of girls requiring admission. None but the roughest of the girls were to be found 'standing in the market' with the lads, and those it was noticed did not so readily obtain engagements as the attenders at the Exchange. The system is being successfully followed in other towns. Of men servants in the market, there was a very large attendance, but hiring was slack, on account of the high wages asked."

Dangers of Unslaked Lime.—A fire was caused in a singular manner near Loughton, England, on the 12th ultimo. During the heavy rain, at the bleach mill belonging to Mr. Pickering, an outhouse with its contents, a cart, ploughs, etc., were all destroyed by the rain communicating with some unslaked lime contained in the building, which soon ignited.

THE PIRATE "ALABAMA."

Lecture by Buccaneer Semmes, Her Commander.

From the Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, December 5.

The Court House was thronged last night with the most fashionable audience that we have seen assembled since the war. Whatever of wealth, intelligence, beauty, and fashion pertains to this city and its neighbor, Houston, was fairly represented on the occasion of Admiral Semmes' lecture. All that the room would contain were there, and many were forced to go away without hearing the lecture, for, like the Apostolic boat, the auditorium would hold no more.

Colonel Lawther introduced Mr. Semmes, as the "distinguished hero and patriot, Raphael Semmes," who said:—

Fellow-Citizens:—As you have been told by my friend, I have been invited to deliver one of a course of lectures. Every one is to be believed in his own art, which may be paraphrased, no one is to be believed but in his own art. This is not my art. I am not accustomed to the lecture-room. "Othello's" occupation is gone. I do not propose to touch any political subject; I propose to speak of the history of the *Alabama*, as viewed in the light of history and American precedents. Your invitation found me at my home endeavoring to restore our State to her place in the Federal Union without tarnishing her honor.

A little while back we were all engaged, heart and soul, in a mighty war; now we are engaged with equal earnestness in the pursuits of peace. The architects in our revolution left their work incomplete. They must expect to be condemned and despised in their day. A philosopher never quarrels with nature. This, I am happy to say, is the course of all our prominent leaders. Instead of giving way to useless repining, they are acting with tact and talent in all the walks of honest labor.

Men of one generation make history, men of another write it. The actors in a conflict such as is passed are disqualified from being its historians. It is to put on record some facts regarding the *Alabama* that I speak to-night. I propose to show to you that she was not a pirate, a privateer, or a buccaneer, but the recognized ship, wearing the colors of a State, by the laws of nations. On the land an enemy might overrun a country without destroying private property. Destroying private property on land is forbidden. Not so on the sea. The destruction of commerce in ancient times was a slow process. The war between the Confederate and the United States was the first between maritime powers since the introduction of steam.

The *Alabama* had warrant for what she did, both in the laws of nations and of the United States. She was built abroad. The United States has made the British origin of the *Alabama* a constant source of complaint. She was built by the Lairds. The United States Government endeavored to contract with this same firm to build ships for them. (Mr. Semmes here read extracts from Mr. Laird's speech in the House of Commons, already published, and well known.)

If the *Alabama* was built in violation of the neutrality law, that was a question between the United States and England. From the moment the Confederates were recognized as belligerents they had a full right to make war in every particular. The United States acknowledged this in the first months of the war. In support of this proposition the speaker quoted "Vattel, third book" and argued that if the United States could buy ships the Confederate States could do the same. The speaker then quoted Justice Grier's decision in the prize cases, reported in "Second Black Reports," laying great stress on the passage, "it is not necessary that the State should be recognized."

Mr. Semmes entered largely into the history of the South American States, claiming that their cruisers captured prizes, and carried them into American ports. In illustration of the fact that the Confederate States were recognized and entitled to all the sovereign rights of war, Generals Grant and Sherman treated Generals Lee and Johnson as Generals of an army. Allusion was here made to the circumstances of the speaker's parole, and to the fact that he was described both as an Admiral and General. Johnson and Sherman treated with each other as equals. We laid down our arms in consideration that the safety of our persons should be guaranteed. When General Grant wrote his letter to General Lee he recognized us as soldiers under a *de facto* Government.

The speaker here drew a parallel between the Revolution and the Confederate States. If what the Colonies did was right when they did it, what the Confederate States did was right when they did it. The acknowledgment of American independence by England made no difference because whatever rights they had they received because of their Governments *de facto* and not *de jure*.

The speaker here quoted from Fennimore Cooper's "Naval History," "The Exploits of Paul Jones," and other American privateers, asserting that the colonial privateers destroyed their prizes at sea, and arguing that they had less warrant than he had. The whole coast was blockaded, and the burning of prizes was a necessity that he could not avoid. The colonies, less than a century ago, did those very things which they now charge on us as crimes.

Passing to the commissioners appointed by the colonies—Silas Dean, Dr. Franklin, and John Adams—the speaker drew a parallel between them and Messrs. Slidell and Mason.

The career of the *Surprise*, Captain Cunningham, a colonial cruiser, was then quoted as a precedent of the *Alabama*.

Charles Francis Adams complained that the Confederate States had commissioners in England, carrying on a naval bureau. The Colonial Commissioners had a naval bureau in France. In this manner were the *Revenge*, *Reprisal*, *Lexington*, and *Dolphin* obtained.

It at has been charged that the *Alabama* had foreigners aboard—asserting that this was no valid objection, since Paul Jones had a motley crew on board the *Bon Homme Richard*.

The speaker concluded thus:—The *Alabama* was not a new construction save that she was a steam vessel. Dr. Franklin and his compeers constructed and manned a good many *Alabamas* in their day. What our sires did their sons may do. In other generations the history of the North will be the history of the South. By the philosophy of history I am willing to be judged. If the philosophy of history embalms the struggles of the colonial States, so will it embalm the struggles of the Confederate States. It it records approvingly the exploits of the *Surprise* and the *Revenge*, so will it record the exploits of the *Alabama*.

The Prussian Expenditure of Cartridges.—There is no modern warfare that can show so economical a use of cartridges as is shown in the following statement:—"The Prussian War Office has issued a return of the number of cartridges expended in the late war, with the view of showing that it was the Prussian troops and not the Prussian needle-gun that gained the victory. The number of cartridges expended during the whole campaign was one million eight hundred and fifty thousand, which, being distributed among two hundred and sixty-eight thousand rifle-bearing infantry, gives an average of no more than seven cartridges to each man. In the two hottest engagements of the war, the expenditure was respectively twenty-two and twenty-three cartridges per man. These figures show how short a time must have been occupied in the actual work of firing the needle gun by each soldier. If every man had set to work in earnest to discharge his seven cartridges, the whole supply of the campaign would have been exhausted in one minute!"

Right Kind of a Silver Wedding.—Mr. Alderman Talcott, of Chicago, with his wife, celebrated their silver wedding last week in a novel manner. They gave a dinner to the crippled, maimed, and helpless veterans of the Soldiers' Home, about one hundred and fifty in number; also to the children of the Orphan Asylum, and to the inmates of the Home of the Friendless, nearly one hundred women and children. Each of the three dinners was elegantly served in the buildings of the respective institutions.

Taxation in France.—The tax collectors of France look sharply after the inland revenue of the empire. The *Gazette de Namur* records that the Marquise de Molins and the Duchesse de los Rios were recently fined for shooting without a license. Their guns were also declared forfeit, but were restored to them on payment of fifty francs each.

"Three Single Gentleman Rolled Into One."—A puzzling announcement appears in the London *Gazette:*—"The Queen has appointed Henry Brown, James Ellison, and Thomas Fairbank, Esquires, jointly, to be Surgeon and Apothecary in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household at Windsor."

THIRD EDITION

Interesting from New Orleans.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—Advices from Tampico announce that both the Liberals and Mejia, the Imperialist, at San Luis, are exacting heavy forced loans from the people for the support of their troops.

The *Tribune*, of New Orleans, is insisting on an organization by Congress of a Provisional or Territorial Government in Louisiana, to supersede the present one, and nominates Thomas Durant for Governor.

It says all other Union men who have held office have been failures.

The *Times* welcomes the investigation by a Committee to Congress of the New Orleans riots, and hopes it may be open, thorough, complete, and unbiassed.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Shreveport says:—"A terrific tornado passed through Henderson, Rock county, Texas, on the evening of the 4th, maiming six persons and injuring twelve, and doing great damage to the surrounding country.

Five or six houses were blown down, and one of them an Academy, wherein 4 scholars were killed, and 12 seriously injured.

The Red River and other streams were getting very high.

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

QUEBEC, December 12.—The French Government has given $1000 to the Relief Fund.

On Friday last the railway station at St. Jean Podt Joli was burned. The station-master, George Johnson, his son, aged eight years, and his daughter, aged three years, perished in the flames.

Mrs. Johnson leaped from the attic window, and was severely injured. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The editor of the Quebec *Daily News* was assaulted yesterday by a man named Ward, for denouncing crimping in his paper.

The Surratt Case.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A special despatch from Washington says:—"It is understood here in semi-official circles that the criminal Surratt will be offered his pardon, on condition that he will testify as a faithful witness against all other parties who knew or had connection, either directly or indirectly, with the atrocious plot."

From Pittsburg.

By the New York Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, December 12.—The Pittsburg *Republic* this morning hoisted the name of Andrew Johnson for President in 1868. The friends of President Johnson in Pennsylvania seem to be perfecting their arrangements for complete organizations throughout the State for the next Presidential campaign.

The weather is clear and cold.

From Richmond.

By the New York Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., December 12.—A careful count has been made of those known to favor and those known to oppose the adoption of the Congressional amendment, and the result is that only four members of the Legislature can be relied upon to give it their sanction.

Sailing of the "Scotia."

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 12.—The steamship *Scotia*, which sails to-day, takes out $272,000 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Money easy at 6 per cent. Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 107¼; do 1864, 106; do. 1865, 106¼; new issue, 108½; 1st issue, 105½; Tenforties, coupons, 99½; Seven-thirties, (second issue, 105½; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Company, 45; Cumberland preferred, 66½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 40¼; New York Central, 111; Erie, 72½; Hudson River Railroad, 121½; Reading Railroad, 109½; Michigan Central, 111½; Michigan Southern, 80¼; Illinois Central, 118; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 90¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 114; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Exchange, 9¾, at sight, 10½. The stock Market is strong. Gold, 137¼; Northwestern, 54½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105¾.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Cotton is firm; middling uplands, 33c.; New Orleans, 35c. Flour dull, and unchanged; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn unchanged; Western, $1 09. Beef quiet. Pork firmer, at $21@21·50; New Mess, $20 50; Old Mess, $17 75@18 00. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, December 12—The Grain Market shows light receipts. Flour steady, and more demand in the high grades. Provisions quiet. Pork scarce. Groceries inactive and heavy. Seeds dull, Flaxseed $3; Cloverseed, $9 12½. Whisky inactive and unsettled.

MOBILE, December 12—The receipts of Cotton at all the ports since September 1, amount to 540,000 bales. There were no exports of cotton to foreign ports from this port for the past week. From New Orleans the foreign exports will amount to 10,000 bales, nearly all to England, some burning at New Orleans on English account.

Concerning Polynesia.—M. Quatrefages has just published a book on the "Polynesians and their Migration." His conclusions are these:—"The Polynesians were not created on the spot. Nor are they the last remains of pre-existing populations. Voluntary migrations have brought them into the archipelago of Oceanica. From their type we may gather their origin; it is to be found in the Asiatic archipelago. In some of these migrations they would fall in with some families of the black race, who might have been cast away on the same islands by the chances of the sea. He considers that none of these migrations are of a date anterior to the first Olympiad; and the great majority occurred about the commencement of our epoch."

A Fact for Geologists.—A Cornish journal in England, says:—In sinking a shaft at the Garden Tin Mine, in Morvah, the men have met with a perfect pillar, about eight inches in diameter, standing in the solid rock, and very different in its composition from the surrounding granite; and, what is stranger still, at the base of this pillar they have come upon what they say is a fly-wheel of the same material. Large pieces, both of the pillar and wheel, were exhibited to the adventurers at the account meeting on the 2d, and some portions of both are still left unbroken in the rock.

Fertilizing the Sahara.—The London *Scientific Review* says:—"This vast desert, whitened by the bones of so many unfortunate travellers who have at various times perished on its inhospitable sands, is likely, before many ages, to be changed into a rich and beautiful country. The only cause of its sterility has been the absence of water. This will ultimately be supplied by means of the artesian wells in the utmost abundance. Every day new oases are produced by the multiplication of these wells, which supply vast quantities of water."

The Royal Children.—Prince Arthur having now reached his sixteenth year, Queen Victoria has determined that he shall enter the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a gentleman cadet. The Prince of Wales is a General in the army, and a Colonel of the 10th Hussars; Prince Alfred is a Captain in the navy; and it is intended that Prince Arthur shall be prepared for a commission in either the engineers or artillery. The royal family will thus be connected with nearly every branch of the service.

For the Paris Exhibition.—One of the saw-mills at Utsalady, Washington Territory, has prepared a spar twelve inches in diameter at the end, and one hundred and fifty feet long, for the Exhibition at Paris.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

VISITORS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Henry Davis and Mary Parker plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of dresses valued at $69. They visited a lady on friendly terms and on one occasion stole these articles. Some of the clothes were found upon the woman, and some at a pawnbroker's.

HORSE THIEF.

Charles Hollingale was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a horse valued at $150, the property of Jacob Neal. He stole the horse and took it to the country, where he sold it to a stranger. The horse was recovered.

SOME MORE OF THE LEGION.

Anthony Thomas, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothes valued at $48, the property of John Van Brackle, colored. Van Brackle has a clothing establishment at No. 611 Vine street. On the 10th of October he found this man Thomas with some of his clothes on, which he knew had not been sold. He then learned that Thomas had been an accomplice in a large robbery of clothes, amounting to the above-named sum. Some of the clothes were recovered.

James G. Bennet was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of letter paper, valued at $55, the property of M. F. Bennerman. The Commonwealth's case was, that one morning he came to the establishment, Seventh and Cherry streets, saying that he was a workman in one of the upper stories. The watchman did not know him, and consequently followed him up the stairs. But when the watchman saw him approach one of the work tables, and pull off his coat, he thought it was all right, and went away. This was repeated several times. It was found out that he was not a workman, and he was seen going out one morning with a bundle under his arm, that was supposed to have been paper. On this morning he came directly from the paper room. But this case was not strong enough for the jury.

SHOES AND FEET.

David Hutchinson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of shoes belonging to John Stilman. Last Thursday evening Mr. Stilman saw this man drawing the shoes from his show-case; he gave chase, and the thief dropped two pairs. The other shoes were recovered.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson.—Morris, Tasker & Co. vs. William Seibert. An action to recover for iron sold and delivered. Defense, that the iron was of inferior quality; that defendant never contracted with plaintiffs, but with other parties, who, it seems, were agents of plaintiffs; and that the iron was not delivered in the quantities at the times specified. Jury out.

Register's Court—Judges Allison and Ludlow and Mr. Register Adams.—In the matter of the estate of Mason Hutchins, deceased. The will of deceased is contested by his heirs. His will gives the bulk of his estate to St. Joseph's Hospital. His heirs seek to break the will, and allege incompetency. The argument is to quash the appeal from the Register. G. W. Biddle for the will; J. B. Dwight, Esq., contra.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, December 12, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was very little doing. July, 1865 5-20s sold at 108½, a decline of ¼, and August 7-30s at 105¼, a decline of ¼; 112¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 99¾ for 10-40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54½@54¾, closing at the latter rate, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27¾@27½, a decline of ½.

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 14½, a decline of ½; Chesnut and Walnut at 53; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19¾, no change; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 36 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 151 for Philadelphia; 134½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 91 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 24@24¼, the former rate a decline of ½; 33¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 55½ for Lehigh Navigation.

The Money Market is rather firmer. Call loans are offered at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6¼@7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 137¾; 1 P. M., 137¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 N J 6s.....102 | 100 sh Reading....s5 54⅛
$5000 6-20s 65coupdy.108½ | 500 sh do.....b30 54⅛
$100 U S 10 40s..cp..103 | 200 sh do.lots.s30 54¼
$1000 U S 7 30s Aug.c 105½ | 100 sh do.....30 54¾
$7000 do.....lots. 94½ | 100 sh do.....2d 54¾
$400 do..... 94 | 300 sh do.lts.s5int 54¾
$1000 City 6s n c&p. 99½ | 200 sh Heston..lts.s5 14½
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s.... 74½ | 600 sh do..... 14½
$1000 Sch N 6s 82.lts 82½ | 100 sh Cata pr.... 2d 27½
100 sh Sch N stk. b30 24½ | 200 sh do.....lots 27½
300 sh do..... 24 | 100 sh do.....s30 27¾
52 sh Pa R.....lots.. 54½ | 100 sh do..... 27½
5 sh Ches & Wal.. 58 | 50 sh 13th & 15th... 19½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¾ @138; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15¾; do., August, 1864, 15¼; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¼ @107⅝; do., 1864, 105¾@106¼; do., 1865, 105¾@106¼; do., new, 1865, 108¼@108⅝; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¼@100¼; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105 @105¼; do., 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105 @105¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¼@13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, December 12.—The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, but with a continuation of light receipts and stocks,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Our Foreign Policy.

From the Tribune.

A further glance at the recently published correspondence relating to Mexico will show how little reason we have to be proud of our last move in the Mexican game, although, perhaps, any proposition would seem respectable after some that blot the recent pages of our national diplomacy. The first orders looking towards the removal of the French troops from Mexico were issued on the 18th of October, 1865, in consequence of a suggestion voluntarily made by our Minister, Mr. Bigelow, that the United States would recognize the empire of Maximilian, which was even then in a tottering condition, so soon as the French had departed. Mr. Bigelow affirms that the suggestion was made upon his own responsibility—although how he could venture a suggestion of such profound moment without Mr. Seward's approval is inexplicable. He insisted that their departure must precede recognition. In referring to his proposition in a letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, February 7, 1866, Mr. Bigelow said:—

"I asked whether, in your Excellency's opinion Maximilian would be able to sustain himself without the aid of France if his authority were recognized by the United States. That inquiry led to a conversation in which I had occasion at least twice to state to your Excellency that our recognition of any Government in Mexico, so long as it was sustained by foreign arms, was impossible; that the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be established by the withdrawal of all foreign soldiers before our Government could formally recognize a Government accused of owing its existence to their presence."

This proposition was made in the face of the resolution of the Senate recognizing *the Republic* of Mexico, of the unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives repudiating Maximilian, and of the almost unanimous sentiment of the American people.

The President most properly disapproved of Mr. Bigelow's tender of recognition, but France was informed that she might rely upon our friendship and neutrality, and on the 5th of April, 1866, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, referring to Mr. Seward's pledge of non-intervention after the departure of the French troops, advises the Marquis de Montholon that the Emperor had decided that the troops should evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first being intended to go in November, 1866, the second in March, 1867, and the third in November of the same year.

The Emperor was perfectly frank, not to say blunt, in advising Mr. Bigelow of the motives of his decision, and the freedom which he proposed to exercise. On the 4th of June, Mr. Bigelow thus recites his conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"He said that the Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico, because it suited its convenience and interest to retire, and for no other reason. * * It means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed, and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first detachment and one or two hundred in the second, leaving the greater body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minuteness details of this kind, which depend upon hygienic and climatic influences, of which it was the best, the only competent judge."

The explicit declaration on the part of the Emperor of his intention to use his own discretion, and his curt intimation to Mr. Bigelow, with but small excess of diplomatic courtesy, that whatever he did in the matter was for his own convenience, and not to please the United States left no room for surprise at any change he might find it advisable to make in his arrangements. Accordingly, Mr. Bigelow writes to Mr. Seward November 8, 1866, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had informed him that the Emperor thought any reduction of the French force in Mexico might be perilous to those who remained behind, and he, therefore, proposed, instead of bringing his army home by detachments extending to November, 1867, to bring them all home together in the spring of 1867.

This change, which on the face of it was a breach of faith on the part of the Emperor, was deemed to be justified, as is now alleged, by acts on the part of this Government betraying its purpose of active intervention. At any rate the new policy was affirmed to be necessary on military grounds. The expedition had proved an utter failure. The Mexicans, without even our moral aid, had rendered the empire an impossibility. All that remained for Napoleon was to save what was left of his army, and the collapse of the empire made it essential that they should go together.

The State Department, however, thought otherwise, and with that extraordinary facility for saying and doing the wrong thing at the wrong time which Mr. Seward so constantly exhibits, is resolved to offer a parting insult to the Emperor, to which, engaged as he was in his Industrial Exposition, he might possibly submit, and which, if he declined to accept it, might afford, perhaps, an apology for a foreign quarrel. Accordingly, Mr. Seward replies by the cable, on the 23d of November, that the Emperor's modification of the previous arrangement "so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November current as promised, is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce," etc. And the reasons given why we cannot acquiesce are that we have sent Mr. Campbell and General Sherman to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States, and of vital importance to Mexico. The despatch does not add, as might have been expected, that we had also employed General Sheridan to intervene in the domestic affairs of Mexico by arresting Ortega, the rival claimant of Juarez to the Presidency, on the pretense that he was violating our neutrality laws.

To this despatch, when read to him, the Emperor listened in silence, and on Tuesday came the reply by the cable that "France has not changed her resolution." And this, according to the organ of the State Department, is so "perfectly satisfactory" that that journal hastens to call upon the *Tribune* and other papers to do justice to "the foremost of American diplomatists and statesmen."

To do justice to Mr. Seward's diplomacy since the commencement of the Rebellion, when he began his *role* by assuring Europe that we had no power to coerce insurrectionary members of a State—that slavery had nothing to do with the Rebellion, and would continue just the same whether the revolution should succeed or fail—would be an irksome task. Some day we may possibly attempt it. In the meantime, let us say that, in one view of the matter expressed by Mr. Seward, we are inclined, under existing circumstances, to concur. We quote from a despatch of the 16th December, 1865. The extract is a retranslation from the French, as we have not the original at hand; but the idea is so simple that its full meaning has doubtless been preserved:—

"The Executive Department of this Government is not the only one that is interested in the question of knowing whether the present state of affairs is to continue in Mexico. This interest is national also, and at all events the Congress now sitting is authorized by the Constitution to direct by a law the action of the United States on this important question."

However advantageous it may be in ordinary cases to leave the management of our foreign affairs to the Executive, acting generally without the advice of the Senate, the right of Congress to determine the policy of the country is clear; and when the head of the State Department, as in the present instance, has placed himself in opposition to Congress, and used his official influence to defeat their will, to overthrow their power, to bring them into contempt, and to betray the Union party which they represent to the immoral and disloyal Democracy, it may become the duty of Congress or of the National Legislature to control the foreign diplomacy of the country until it is intrusted to a Secretary more faithful to American principles and more respectful to the American Congress.

Our blind and truthless foreign policy at the beginning of the Rebellion, which resulted in the recognition of the Rebels as belligerents, and the wide-spread destruction of American commerce, was adopted, as Mr. Seward afterwards acknowledged, with the hope and view of conciliating the slaveholders. The same Secretary now stands bound by the most solemn, or, rather, the most blasphemous declaration, made during the Presidential tour, that heaven and earth might pass away, but the pledges given to the Southern States by the President must be fulfilled. The American people have come to a different resolution, and they will look to Congress to see that no Mexican complications, however urged by political intriguers and reckless speculators, shall be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of the national will.

Arrest of Surratt and the Conover Case.

From the Herald.

In the long list of *causes celebres*, we do not remember one which has excited more interest or given rise to more speculation, than the case of John H. Surratt. With him it is believed rests the power of clearing away the doubts which exist as to the guilt of his wretched mother, and, what is far more important, of solving the question as to the complicity of Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State, Benjamin, in the assassination plot. The case of Conover, at present arraigned for perjury in connection with the latter of these charges, acquires fresh importance from the arrest of Surratt. So much mystery attaches to the proceedings in which this man Conover was concerned, and so completely did he succeed in humbugging Judge Holt as to his power of throwing light upon the guilt of Davis, that the chances which are now presented of a thorough elucidation of the facts are regarded with very general satisfaction.

Much, of course, will depend on the willingness of Surratt to gratify the anxiety which exists on this subject. If he remains obstinately silent, but little will be gleaned in addition to the evidence already in our possession. We much mistake the character of the man, however, if he does not make a clean breast of it. The cowardly part which he played in the desertion of his mother shows that he is a person of weak nerve. The fear of death, and the hope of a commutation of punishment in return for the disclosures he has it in his power to make, will, therefore, we feel convinced, bring him to a full confession.

On the trial of the assassins who have paid the penalty of their crime, the escape of Surratt was frequently commented upon as removing from the reach of the prosecution one of the most important links in the chain of evidence which the case presented. Much was expected from his arrest. His infirmities of character, his want of moral courage, and the lengths to which he would have gone in the efforts to clear himself, would all have proved so much additional help to the prosecution. Had he been captured and convicted, there is good reason to believe that we should now be in possession of all the facts connected with his visit to Richmond. It was so important to the Government to ascertain the share, if any, which the Rebel authorities had taken in the assassination scheme, that it would have willingly commuted his sentence to get at it.

That Surratt was the medium of communication between the Rebel authorities and the conspirators there can be no question. His visit to Richmond, and his report of his conference with Davis and Benjamin, are deposed to by other witnesses than Conover, whose testimony has been proved to be wholly unreliable. But there is nothing to show that either Mr. Davis or Mr. Benjamin had any idea that assassination was contemplated. The construction put by Conover upon the despatches from Davis and Benjamin to Jacob Thompson was unwarranted by the facts that transpired. So far as the Rebel Government was concerned, the abduction of Mr. Lincoln and the chief members of his Cabinet was, we believe, the limit of its instructions. The enthusiasm of a fanatic, as often happens in such cases, pushed a plan, which in war is always considered justifiable, to the point of a cowardly assassination.

It is true that we have it asserted by a Montreal paper, on the alleged authority of the person who gave the information which led to the arrest of Surratt, that the prisoner stated to him that the murder of Mr. Lincoln was planned in Richmond, and that it had the assent of Mr. Davis. This we entirely disbelieve. In the first place, it is not likely that Surratt would make any confession in regard to the matter until he knew it could be made conducive to his safety; and in the next, the medium through which the story reaches us is not a reliable one. All rumors of this kind should be received for the present with great caution. It must be remembered that those who have special causes of hostility against Mr. Davis are interested in circulating them, and that in Montreal especially he has some bitter personal enemies. Against such statements we should balance the fact that the most rigid investigation by the Government has hitherto failed to bring home to him any connivance with the plot.

If Mr. Davis, then, as we believe, is wholly innocent of the charge, he will rejoice more than any of us at the capture of Surratt. To the nation, and, indeed, to the world at large, it is an event of political and historical interest. To the unfortunate captive at Fortress Monroe it is something more. It offers him not only a prospect of speedy release, but the redemption of his reputation from the foulest stain that could rest upon it.

Southern Sentiment.

From the Times

We published yesterday a paragraph from the *Southern Recorder*, intended to explain the manner in which one of the editors of that paper happened to express the opinions recently recorded by one of our Southern correspondents. We do this as an act of justice to him, and in spite of sundry personal references, which are too common in Southern journals to excite any special feeling of any sort. We believe no Northern man or journal ever attempted to render the South a public service without paying somewhat dearly in both sections for his well-meant efforts. Evidently the war has not changed Southern habits or temper, in *this* respect at all events.

The *Recorder* regards the advice we have ventured to offer, that the South should accept the Constitutional amendment as the basis and condition of restoration, as not only calculated but *intended* to disgrace them. Very well. They have a right to put upon it whatever construction they like. If they draw any special comfort from considering themselves persecuted, they are entitled to its enjoyment. If, like Mawworm, they like to be martyrs, and are content to figure henceforth in that political character, we have no special motive for standing in the way of their preferences. We feel bound to inform them, however, that they are not likely to arouse any very profound sympathy on their behalf, either here or elsewhere. It is unquestionably true that they have suffered terribly from the war—that they have lost position, property, political influence, control of their own affairs, and, in a very large degree, what before the war were conceded to them as their constitutional rights.

But it is equally true that public opinion everywhere, beyond their own limits, regards it as wholly their own fault. They made the Rebellion from which all these losses resulted. They have only themselves to thank for everything they have suffered and have lost. They made the issue, and staked everything they had upon it. To complain now of suffering the consequences of their own crime is neither heroic nor sensible. It commands neither respect nor sympathy—either from the enemies they defied or from the world at large. They can sit down in the sackcloth and ashes of humiliation and martyrdom if they please; but the longer they sit there the less of admiration and attention will they enlist. The world moves too rapidly and too resolutely for such performances.

The *Recorder* says that the "young men" of the South, when its political power falls into their hands, will "demand" their rights and insist upon their proper share in the councils of the nation; and it talks about drawing revolvers and appealing to the sword. Such language does not seem to us either very sensible or very patriotic. The South has just emerged from one such appeal, and its success would not seem to encourage another. Before another generation can grow up, the disparity between the two sections will be far greater than it was when the South drew the sword before. The North is growing more and more powerful in numbers, in wealth, and in arms; the South will grow weaker in every respect under the policy it proposes to pursue. Never again, moreover, will the North be found unprepared for such a contest. It was utterly and blindly incredulous of Southern rebellion before; it is forewarned now, and the *Recorder* may rest assured it will be forearmed.

We repeat what we have often said—and never with the slightest thought or wish to involve the South in disgrace—that the acceptance by the Southern States of the Constitutional Amendment will probably open the door for their restoration to Congress and the Union. But we have seen enough of the temper of Congress and the country to lead us to believe also that this will not long continue to be the case. Southern politicians ought to know enough of public opinion to know that it never stands still; and we assure them that its drift in the North and West is not towards more lenient measures and terms of restoration. It is exactly and strongly the other way; and measures that may be carried now will be rejected before the winter is over. If the amendment should be accepted promptly enough by the Southern States to make it valid, those thus accepting it would probably be admitted to representation at once, provided they send loyal men who could take the oath required by law, but not otherwise. If it is rejected, as it seems likely to be, with indignation, scorn, and defiance, they will not only continue to be excluded, but the chances are that their existing State Governments will be abrogated, and Territorial Governments will be created in their stead, and imposed upon the South by force of arms.

We say this not as a threat, but because we believe it to be true. We believe the real welfare of the South and of the whole country, present and prospective, would be promoted by accepting the amendment, because it is the best they can do under the circumstances, and because it will, in all probability, avert very serious disasters. And so believing, we feel bound, by every consideration of duty to the South, as well as to the nation at large, to say so. The Southern States can reject the advice and resent it as a menace, if they see fit; but they cannot alter the facts or avert the disastrous consequences of their own mistakes.

Republican Bravado Against the South.

From the World.

As a thousand copies of the *World* reach Southern readers for one of the *Times*, we give the following warning the advantage of a better vehicle:—

"We can tell the South something more. Unless the pending amendment be accepted by the Southern Legislatures, the fate of existing governmental organizations at the South may be considered fixed. We indulge in no menace. We affect no prophetic vision. We essay no abstract argument, and lay claim to no exclusive information. But there is a fact which the South cannot too quickly comprehend, and that is that, in the absence of a settlement based upon the proposed amendment, Congress will affirm the territorial existence of the South, legislate out of official being its present functionaries and machinery of government and provide for the organization of territories on a plan suited to the emergency. Are the Southern people prepared for this alternative?

"The course alluded to is beset with difficulties, we know. It is not one we should choose if any method remained for averting it. The method we have favored requires the concurrence of the Southern States, or a part of them, and their refusal to concur renders it impracticable. They have yet time to reconsider their decision, and to concede as a matter of expediency what they have denied as a matter of principle. But they must act quickly, or the chance of repentance will be lost to them. For the question of restoration or reconstruction cannot be left open much longer. And we are convinced that, as a last resort, Congress will close it by an unflinching application of the Territorial policy."

In aiding the transmission of this threat to its ostensible destination, it may not be amiss to accompany it with a few appreciatory observations. The editor of the paper in which it appears has a standing to regain in the Republican party, and aims to atone for past desertion by present servility. This warning is really addressed to Northern Republicans; it is intended to signify the readiness of the *Times* to abet and advocate the most ultra measures of that party.

A point of more importance is the reality of the pretended danger. That Congress will act as the *Times* predicts, there is no good reason to doubt. Although the editor of the *Times* has no foresight—as his frequent whiffling changes attest—he is a quick observer of immediate tendencies. His opinion of the temper and designs of Congress conform, like a vane, to the present direction of the wind. We assume, therefore, that Congress will attempt to pass a bill for degrading the Southern States into Territories.

It behooves the South to look this subject unshrinkingly in the face, and make an honest estimate of probabilities. Can such a scheme succeed? It is futile to inquire whether it is *constitutional*, for the Republican party has no respect for the Constitution. It assumes that Congress, like the Parliament of Great Britain, is omnipotent, and that its will, not the Constitution, is the supreme law of the land. But fortunately all its laws may be made to pass another ordeal, an ordeal less swayed by the breath of popular passions. The Supreme Court, consisting of Judges who hold by an independent tenure, are clothed with authority to declare null and void any law that conflicts with the Constitution. Their decision against a law has this advantage over the veto of the President, that no majority can overrule it. When the President vetoes a bill it is forthwith sent back for the reconsideration of Congress, and two-thirds of both Houses can repass it. But a law declared null by the Supreme Court does not go back for review—it dies like a brute beast, without hope of resurrection. Even if both Houses were unanimous, even if they had the President to back them, their combined will could not prevail against a decision of the Supreme Court.

The real question for the Southern States to ask themselves, in view of the defeasance and humiliation with which they are threatened, is this:—Whether they will assume the risk of Congress being able to enforce a law certain to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court? Unless Congress is prepared to go this length; unless it thinks it can succeed in the attempt, the threat of reducing the States to Territorial subjugation is mere bluster and bravado. Congress has no executive authority whatever, nor has it any power to coerce the two great co-ordinate departments of the Government, which are as independent in their respective spheres as the two Houses of Congress are in theirs.

The framing of an efficient Territorial law adequate to the government of great, populous States; adequate to their government in opposition both to their own will and that of the President, will be found, on trial, a task of such difficulty, that it is doubtful if Congress can be brought to agree on the details of a bill. The certainty of its being vetoed renders it necessary that it should command the assent of two-thirds of both Houses—a degree of unanimity which the Republican party in Congress will not easily reach in the details of so impracticable a project. But these difficulties, whatever their value, may be safely laid out of the estimate, since the project is certain to be wrecked against the Supreme Court. We, therefore, advise the South to treat this menace with derisive contempt.

We would gladly learn from the Republicans who brandish this foolish menace, how a law is to be enforced which the Supreme Court declares unconstitutional? When this can be told the threat may perhaps carry some terror.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

A FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE Alexander Presbyterian Church, N. E. corner of GREEN and NINETEENTH Streets, commencing DECEMBER 17, and continuing until DECEMBER 26, in aid of the new Church building. The active co-operation of the friends of the enterprise is solicited. Contributions of money and materials may be sent to the house of the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Cunningham, No. 613 North Eighteenth street, or to Mrs. James Ross Snowden, No. 1534 Green street. 12 10 6t

TO ARCHITECTS.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
11 20 1m Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICIAL.
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
11 23 fmw1m Secretary of the Navy.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, December 21 at the office No. 129 South FRONT, at 3:30 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance.

12 11 10t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.—Holders of twenty or more Seven thirty Coupons, due December 15 1866, can present them at this office previous to the 15th inst. for count and examination. Checks will be issued for the same on the 15th inst.

C. McKIBBIN,
12 8 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.

CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET.
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS. 4 3mrp

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.
10 3wfm3m5p

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

27 CAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS',
12 1 12t No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL
MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 North Sixth street, below Arch.

Forte Monnaies,	Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases,	Portfolios,	Cabas,
Satchels,	Purses,	Dressing Cases,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. (4 26 1m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning Trunk and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 14 1p

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 1§

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. 10 31 ec 2m

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 12 20

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc, Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 9 26§

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 13t No. 944 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS
ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
SILVERSMITHS
AND
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.
PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,
Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUITA MUSLIN only $3 75 usual price $5 00
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. (11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
Also, fine articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street, between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LAWRENCE H. KELLY deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD KELLY and THOMAS H. GREEN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of LAWRENCE H. KELLY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING,
12 7 fmw 5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon said Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, Administratrix,
No. 555 N. SECOND Street;
Or her Attorneys, S. BOSHAM,
J. G. BAINCKLE,
11 7w6t* N. E. cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 29 1yl

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Addresses by Rev. George Dana Boardman, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, and Rev. T. W. J. Wylie.

Last evening the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Home Missionary Society was celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and participated in the exercises. At half-past 7 o'clock Rev. T. W. J. Wylie came forward and addressed the audience as follows:—

The President of the Home Missionary Society, Mr. George H Stuart, is prevented from attending this evening by very severe indisposition. For ten nights he has not been able to enjoy repose in his own bed, suffering from that very painful malady with which he has been so long afflicted. The Vice-President is also absent. Under these circumstances I have been requested to conduct the exercises, according to the programme which is arranged for the purpose. We will commence by singing the 102d Psalm, the 13th verse:—

"Thou shalt arise in mercy yet,
Thou to Mount Zion shall extend."

The Scriptures were then read by the Chairman, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Miller.

The report of the Secretary was then read, by which it appears there are three missionaries, agents of the society, who during the year have made two thousand visits, expended relief and instruction to 1120 families, distributed among them 750 orders for coal, 240 orders for groceries, 20 pairs of shoes, 150 articles of clothing, and five orders for wood. Of the whole number of applicants for help, 61 proved unworthy, and nine could not be found. 55 families were supplied with coal at half price. Employment was furnished to 134 adults, and twelve children were provided with comfortable homes in the country. Temperance meetings were held, at which 145 signed the pledge. Thirty-eight religious meetings were held, at which many expressed a desire to read new lives, while some made a profession of faith in the Lord Jesus. Forty-five children have been gathered into the Sabbath Schools of the various churches throughout the city. Forty-five Bibles, 5600 pages of religious and temperance tracts, and 125 religious newspapers were distributed.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that on the 16th of December, 1865, the Treasurer had in his hands a balance of $267 89. He has received since $4366 85, making a total sum of $4634 74. The whole amount distributed by the Society for all purposes during the year was $3317 45, leaving a balance in the treasury now of $1317 28. The report goes on to say that the contributions are inadequate, and appeals to the generosity of all to send in their contributions to this really noble work.

Rev. George Dana Boardman was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—

I am sure that I share with you all, my friends, in the deep regret that our esteemed and beloved friend, Mr. George H Stuart, cannot meet with us to-night. I am sure that our prayers will ascend to God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that his valued life may continue to be spared to us, to his church, and the Christian community and the world at large. I have been deeply interested in the report which has just been read to you, and I most fervently congratulate the friends of this valuable organization on the great good that has been done by their instrumentality. Before making any special appeal, if you will allow me, I would like to allude to two or three general principles which I think are eminently worthy of our serious consideration. I am inclined to think that the passion for accumulation is one of the original instincts of man; that it is constitutional; and that it is not a simple propensity. I do not easily see how moral development could have been possible without some such instinct in man. Of course, whether the passion for accumulation be right or wrong, depends altogether upon the object upon which accumulation fastens itself. I do not consider money-making a sinful propensity, but a thing right in itself. We have no sympathy for that class of men who have soared to such a height—I may say above the clouds—as to be able to imagine that they are able to look down upon terrestrial pursuits, and especially upon money-making, beyond what is necessary to meet the bare necessaries of life as something unworthy of human care. I always distrust all such men, just as I would distrust the genuine humility of the professing Christian who never wearies of parading his imperfections before others; remembering that true Christian humility is humble indeed, and seeks obscurity. The impulse to accumulate is an essential part of our constitution which God has given to us. He then certainly limits its right even when it becomes a pecuniary consideration. Money is not the end of life. Do not understand me so. To amass treasures of the filthy lucre is not the end of life; but with wise provision, with Christian sagacity, with dependence upon God, with profound humility, even the amassing of money may be made one of the means by which the ends of life may be obtained. The Church—the great body of Christ's people—is the earthly agency which the Holy Spirit is pleased to employ for the purpose of carrying on the mediatorial coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Remember the fact that not only prayer, not only Christian activity and Christian usefulness, not only humility, faith, love, and zeal, but *money* becomes one of the necessities to carry on this work. I do not wish to see the day when an embargo will be placed upon our ships, and our warehouses closed; but I wish to see the day when the marts will be multiplied everywhere, and filled with eager tradesmen of every race and every color. When mines yet undiscovered shall reveal their precious treasures; when the whole world shall be converted into one vast emporium of trade, in which all shall engage with a sanctimonious enthusiasm, for the simple purpose of taking all that Providence has allowed them and helped them to amass, and lay it cheerfully upon the altars of Messiah's service. That will be the time—the golden age of the world. This social inequality that surrounds us, of which so many demagogues speak, is not a human anomaly altogether; it is not the result of human sin, but is a Divine edict, a Divine ordinance, and all the decrees in Christendom cannot reverse the edict, because it has gone forth not only from the throne, but from the bosom of Eternity—the Majesty of heaven and earth. Do not understand me, of course, as deprecating industry and frugality—far, very far from it; but then the utmost frugality and the utmost industry will not always avert misfortune. The farmer may be industrious, ay, he may be a man of God, and have a family altar, and yet He who rules the winds and the waves may, for some purpose which is unknown to us, destroy his crops, barns, etc., and what avails that Christian farmer's industry and frugality? The Christian merchant may make his venaure upon the mighty deep, and all things may go prosperously for a while, but in the sovereign purpose of the Eternal Being, a storm may arise, and down goes the priceless cargo. Socialists may gather together, saying to the mountains "be ye level," and saying to the earth and to the sea, "be ye equal one to another," or saying to planets of the star system, "be ye all of the same size." Think you that the mountain, that the earth, and the sea, think you that the stars will obey their calling? When they do, possibly the diversities in human society may obey the calling of the Socialistic reformers.

Such are some of the general principles with which I have been permitted by your courtesy thus to occupy your attention for a few moments. I might have plied you with other motives than that which I just now used. I might have spoken, for instance, of the doctrine of universal brotherhood—a brotherhood which is the result of our descending from our ancestor in Eden. Children of one father, we are brothers every one with another; but there is a tie that binds us closer together than this. When the Son of God became incarnate and became the Son of man, if you allow the expression, He became the brother of every human being. I need not refer to the blessed doctrine, which I am sure, reverend sir, you take great delight in preaching—the doctrine of union between Christ and His own people. Jesus came into the world incorporated Himself into humanity, taking man upon Him, making every one of us double brothers one with another.

It is easy enough to help the virtuous poor. It is easy enough to help the the Christian poor; but we sometimes find it a hard thing to help the vicious poor. We find it sometimes a hard thing to speak a kind word to a bad man. We do not easily fall into the habit of giving a cup of cold water to a thief or the blasphemous, or the sot; but the very lowest being that ever crawled upon this earth is ennobled by the fact that Jesus Christ came into the world and took human nature upon Himself. If He was willing to do that, we ought to be willing to do something that at least looks a little like it. Christ was not only the son of the Virgin Mary, but He was the Son of man, the son of humanity, the son of the human race. I thank you, sir, for having read that most appropriate passage of Holy Scripture (Matthew 25: 31), "I was thirsty and ye gave me drink," etc. I do not understand this Society's object as being to help the able-bodied or idle beggar. I inferred it from the report, as read this evening. If it were, I would not stand here to-night. If you would multiply paupers gratuitously, feed the able-bodied poor. I know it is a hard thing to turn away from your door a man who piteously, like a dog, cringes and begs for bread. No, he does not ask for bread; he asks for money. I know it is a hard thing to turn him away, but it is just because he is a man, not a dog. It is your duty and mine to turn him away. Employment for such a one is a more generous bounty to the suffering poor than a thousand poor-houses or a thousand soup-houses. "If a man," says the Apostle, "will not work, neither shall he eat;" and "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Let all political economists take the two passages in connection. The real misery of the world—that misery which it is your and my duty most earnestly to help, and all obscure misery which does not love to meet men in the broad light of the day, but seeks solitude, is the kind which this society is aiding. Thank God, then, that there is such a society in Philadelphia who searches out the cases of poverty; who carries the Church, and carrying the Church, carries also physical comfort to these poor obscure ones. Ah! the misery of the sick poor! It is hard enough to be sick. It is hard enough for a rich man to be sick. Young man, if you were in affluent circumstances, it is hard to be sick; even to have a father who is ready to send for any medicine, employ any physician, and a mother who, sitting by your bedside, smoothes your brow when it is fevered. Oh! but the sick poor; who can describe the agony of the children? Here is a poor mother, a stranger it may be in a strange land, with the hand of death upon her. She is in a small, contracted room, dark, with a low ceiling, the window-panes broken, if indeed there are any window-panes at all. Over the floor crawls a shivering baby, suffering from famine and cold; the mother suffers physical pain; the pain is almost forgotten in the agony of spirit, to think that she is alone in the world, dying, with no one to help her, and as she gazes upon her little one beholds its little emaciated fingers, perhaps purple a ready with the hues of death. Oh! it's a scene to make angels weep, God of pity, is there none to help in this Christian land and Christian city? Is there none to help these agents of the Society in alleviating their sufferings? They do not hesitate to enter the thresholds of poverty. They go right into that lowly cabin. He finds out first what may be needed most, medicines he brings and a physician, and as the disease yields to the skilful medical treatment, his heart is gladdened, and I have no doubt that yours is also, in thus relieving the poor sufferers of our city. I thank you that you are engaged in this noble work. I thank God that there have been persons enough to respond at least to that extent as to enable the Society to perform its blessed work in a limited sphere; but that sphere should be very greatly enlarged, and in order to do this funds must be raised, and this is why this meeting is held this evening. I know you will respond very heartily to the brother's appeal who will next address you. Winter is coming, and as you go out of those doors to-night and look up at the clear sky, and button up your coat to shelter you from the nipping frost, ask yourself, "Have I done my duty to the suffering poor to-night?"

Rev. J. Howard Suydam was then introduced, and spoke in substance as follows:—

We have been accustomed during the few years past,—in which we have lived, in our experience and in our history, several generations—to hear thrilling tales told us by the delegates of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, as they came back from the fields of slaughter, from the hospitals of the suffering, and from the few Rebel prison-houses near our enemy's lines, to which they were permitted to have access; and hearing them, our sympathies were enlisted, and we prayed together, we went together, and we gave of our substance in sums, such as we never dreamed that we could be induced to give it. We have been accustomed to this for a period of years. Something similar appeals to our sympathies to-night. There is danger of a reaction, just as after a period of speculation in business and great prosperity, when up comes of a storm desponsdency. The people have always been very liberal, but somehow or other they are hanging back at present. A great many of them do not have confidence in these societies. If they were assured that the money would be in good hands, and would be distributed according to their orders, I am confident they would subscribe liberally. With such men as George H. Stuart, Alexander G. Cattell, and others at the head of this Society, who can doubt its integrity? "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." My friends, do you suppose the Lord will borrow of you without paying it back again? Have you not reason to expect that He will pay you back in good measure, heaped up, pressed down, overflowing? If your faith is in Him, give, and you will get a per centage for the money you have invested three times greater than you have received on the earth. The Society presents to you to-night its claims, and I hope you will respond liberally, remembering it is for the spiritual and physical welfare of your brothers and sisters in Christ.

A collection was then taken up, and a considerable sum was realized, after which the benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed.

CITY COUNCILS.—A special meeting was held by both branches of City Councils yesterday afternoon. The business was as follows:

Select Branch.—President Spering filled the Chair.

The call for the meeting was read by the clerk, and the first business in order, the taxing of insurance companies, was taken up.

The bill passed as originally reported by a vote of 13 yeas to 2 nays.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Freeman directing the Committee on Law to examine and report what individuals would constitute Select and Common Councils on January 1st, 1867. This was referred to the Committee on Law.

A report was received from a special committee to which had been referred the matter of the petition of the directors of Wills' Hospital, asking permission to increase their revenue, reported in favor of the petition. They accompanied the report by an ordinance authorizing the sale of part of the property of the hospital corporation. It is situate in Race, Eighteenth and Cherry streets.

This ordinance passed.

A petition for the introduction of water pipe in Walnut lane, Twenty-second ward. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Freeman moved that Select Council now proceed to the consideration of the Tax Rate bill.

The subject, by general consent, was dropped for the present.

The annexed bills from Common Council were then presented:

A bill providing for the erection of additional market-houses by the city for the use of farmers, operating bona fide. This bill was called up by Mr. Bumm, of the Eighteenth ward, and was passed after a speech by that gentleman, showing that to veritable farmers, coming into the city to sell their produce at first hands, every encouragement should be given.

An ordinance appropriating $2034 40 to the City Councils to pay officers of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions; the interpreters of the Courts, &c., &c. Passed.

Another was offered appropriating $421,445 to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Passed.

An ordinance was offered authorizing the opening of Montgomery avenue.

Mr. Hopkins moved to amend that the avenue be extended not to Eighteenth street, as the bill provides, but from Broad street to Ridge avenue.

A long debate ensued upon this question, at the termination of which Mr. Hopkins withdrew his amendment.

Resolutions from Common Council as thus were concurred in:

To authorize certain transfers from the appropriation to Clerks of Councils.

To release the premises now occupied by the Market Department.

To authorize the appointment of a clerk of the market at Manayunk, at an annual salary of $150.

The bill fixing the tax rate was then called up. It was debated for more than two hours.

The Common Council had previously passed an ordinance fixing the rate at $4 4/7 one hundred dollars.

The bill passed as reported from Common Council, and the tax rate for 1867 is $1 75. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

An ordinance was presented by Mr. Marcer making an appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor, Departments of Markets, Wharves and Landings, Police, City Treasurer, Cleaning Streets, City Ice Boat, &c, which were ordered to be printed. Their consideration was postponed.

A resolution approving the sureties of Charles A Porter, Supervisor elect, was agreed to.

One authorizing the grading of Apsley street, Twenty-second ward, was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution authorizing the further lease of the building southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets to the Market Department for a term of years, at $800, was agreed to.

An ordinance to pay $150 damages to Jacob Neal and George Graham, done to their property in Thirty-first street, near Thompson, by the bursting of a water pipe, was agreed to.

A resolution from Select Council inviting Common Council to meet them in joint convention on Thursday next, to elect a City Solicitor, was postponed for the present.

Resolutions of regret at the loss of F. C. Brewster, as City Solicitor, were concurred in.

The resolution to change the name of Prune street was postponed for the present.

An ordinance to authorize the purchase of a piece of ground on the south side of Morris street, in the First ward, for school purposes, was concurred in.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 to pay the expenses of grading and paving in front of certain city property in Albion street, Tenth ward. The bill was for the present postponed.

An ordinance appropriating $8850 to construct a heating apparatus in the new court-house building, was referred to a special committee, comprising Messrs. Hancock, Hetzel and Armstrong.

The ordinance authorizing the taxation of fire insurance companies upon the amount of their business was concurred in.

An ordinance, by Mr. Hancock, appropriating $750 to Clerks of Councils for extra services, was made $666, and then passed.

An ordinance also passed to place an iron railing around the new Court-house.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution that a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the charge, made by a member of Councils, that $200 had been expended for carriage hire by the Committee of Common Council on Gas investigation. This was passed.

The ordinance making the annual appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., the sum of $338,262 50, was now introduced, and then postponed until Thursday next.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE CONTROLLERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—This body held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Shippen in the Chair.

A batch of communications were received from the several districts relative to repairs, alterations, etc., etc., all of which were referred to the various committees.

One was received from the Second Section, urging earnestly the purchase for school purposes of a lot of ground in Carpenter street, above Sixth, for $3000.

From the Twentieth was received one asking that a boys' and girls' secondary school be established in the building in Warnock above Oxford street, to contain five divisions.

From the Twenty-second, asking for school purposes the purchase of a lot in the village of Pottsville, for $1500.

From the Twenty-fourth Section, asking that the new school there be named the "Hestonville School."

A memorial was then received from the school teachers of the city, renewing their plea for increased salary. The memorial was read and referred.

Another memorial, of like tenor, was received from the female teachers of the city.

President Shippen offered the following:

Whereas, Agents and others interested in the sale of books and supplies have been in the habit of visiting the public schools, with a view of interesting teachers in these books and other supplies, and obtaining their influence for their introduction into the schools of the city, thus consuming the valuable time of the teachers, which belongs to the public and not to the book agents; therefore,

Resolved, That all such agents and persons are prohibited from making such visits, and all teachers are requested to report to this Board the names of those who hereafter violate this rule. Adopted.

On motion, a copy of this resolution was directed to be furnished to each teacher in the district.

Adjourned till Friday, 21st inst.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND TRUSTS.—A meeting of the Committee on Fire and Trusts was held this evening in Common Council Chamber.

Mr. Omerly moved that Girard fuel orders be distributed *pro rata* among the six Wards composing the old city proper.

Mr. Marcus moved to strike out the fourth section of the Fire bill, and insert the section as to electing Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, as now exists.

Mr. Nickels moved to amend by adding the following:—

That the Fire Department shall, at their special meeting in October, 1868, and at the same time every fifth year thereafter, elect a Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, who shall not be eligible for two terms of five years in succession.

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion, as amended, passed.

Mr. Marcus moved that the first section be amended by striking out Fire Marshal and inserting two members of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Omerly moved to amend by striking out in the third section that part which authorizes the Fire Commissioners to suspend for official misconduct, and requiring them to report such misconduct to Councils. Not agreed to.

The bill was adopted, and the Committee agreed to report it to Councils. Adjourned.

HOSPITAL CASES.—James Kennedy, aged forty years, living at Mahoney City, Schuylkill county, while working in a coal mine yesterday, had his right leg broken by a wooden prop falling upon him.

Mrs. Lavania Painter, a married lady, aged nineteen years, living in a cross street above Twenty-second, between Arch and Cherry, was badly burned by her clothes catching fire from the stove.

Mitchell Landy, aged twenty years, living at Twenty-second and Spruce streets, while working as fireman at a disullery, had his leg badly scalded.

John Fitzpatrick, aged forty-two years, living at No. 812 S. Ninth street, while running with the fire engines to a fire, fell and dislocated his arm, at Fifth and Coates streets.

PIRACY ON THE "RAGING CANAWL."—Four young men, named James Ward, Patrick O'Brien, John Smith, and Owen Houghey, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of larceny. Daniel Friel, Captain of a canal boat, the *Nathan Bambo*, testified that Ward was employed on board his boat, and yesterday morning he was missing. It was afterwards discovered by the Captain that he had been robbed of $300 in money and a silver watch. Ward and the other defendants were arrested at Front and Brown streets. The former acknowledged the theft, and upon his person was found $25. Ward was committed for trial, and the other defendants were held for a further hearing to-day.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR AN INCREASE OF SALARIES.—Yesterday communications were presented to the Board of School Control, by gentlemen and lady principals of the Public Schools, requesting an increase of salary. At 3 P. M. on Saturday a meeting of teachers favorable thereto will be held at the Girls' High School, in Sergeant street, above Ninth, to act thereupon. Controllers and Councilmen are earnestly requested to be present.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION held an interesting meeting last evening, at their rooms on Chesnut street. A committee was appointed, with power to act, to get up a temperance meeting.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—The ferry companies are busily engaged in making preparations for the winter. Their slips, wharves, and boats are being put in substantial order, so that as little delay as possible may be experienced when the river is blocked up with ice.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AMERICAN PAINT BOXES, our own manufacture.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINT BOXES, in a great variety.
DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, new and elegant assortment.
VASES, and numerous other objects for decorating.
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.
FRAMED AND UNFRAMED PICTURES.

SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
No 112 South EIGHTH Street,
12 10 13t Philadelphia.

PRESENTS.

If you have a deaf friend, a present of an ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENT to assist their hearing, would be most acceptable.
Also, a fine assortment of CUTLERY, Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives pearl and stag handles of beautiful finish, and Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors; finest Sheffield Ladies' Scissors, in cases.
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, etc. etc, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.
N. B.—Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery sharpened in the best manner. 12 10 6t

FRANKLIN MILLS

SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT.

A new and very choice article. Every family should use it.

Directions—When ready to commence baking, mix the batter to the usual consistency.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 4 12trp*

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 1666

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURE SECRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases twenty-four hours.
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, &c.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupted, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy to relieve any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N.W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine treets. 8 14 6m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. G EVERETT, with thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 6

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
INIMITABLE AND
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season,
Together with a large variety of
FANCY BOXES,
Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.
ALSO NEW AND RARE
Confections and Bon-Bons,
Only known to this house,
Forming at once a rich and superb assortment from which to choose for
SELECT PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA [12 8 10t

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands,
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.
Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove, and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for
BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At prices the most reasonable, at
H. DIXON'S,
1 26 1m No. 21 South EIGHTH street Philadelphia.

SLATE MANTELS
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description
Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS,
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
12 4 1m WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description
Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Mufs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.
Also, Guns, Pistols Ladies' and Gents Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Stree

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
The Handel and Hadyn Society will give their first concert of the season,
(THURSDAY EVENING, December 13,
Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of
ELIJAH
will be performed. Solo parts by
Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE of Boston
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY and
Mrs H. M. ALEXANDER of Philadelphia
The parts of the Youth and the Angels' Trio by three boys, selected from the choir and instructed by Mr. Pearce, Organist of St. Mark's Church.
The Chorus will embrace over three hundred voices, assisted by a Grand Orchestra of forty instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
No subscriptions will be taken after MONDAY MORNING 10th instant. The Box Sheet will then be open for the sale of single tickets.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Reserved Seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, 50 cents extra.
No extra charge for reserved seats in the Family Circle.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 precisely.
Subscribers can now get their tickets at Trumpler's Music Store.
The Oratorio of DAVID will be the Second Concert, JANUARY 31, 1867. 12 10 4t

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones;
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Miss. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs William S. Hillier, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dusen, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York
To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York city	$12,000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica Avenue E, New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3,000
1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @ $6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @ $5	2,500
1000 Call bells and pistol Fruit Knives @ $3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.:—Musical Instruments, Par or and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, dress Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Vest Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to	24,225
Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at	$100,000

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by the Express, at the following

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50	40 Tickets to one address	$35 00
10 " " "	9 00	50 " " "	43 50
20 " " "	17 00	100 " " "	85 00
30 " " "	26 25		

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, } No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to WM. T. WILSON,
11 30 3w No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above TWELFTH.—Second week of Father Kemp's OLD FOLKS. EMMA J. NICHOLS in New Songs Every Evening. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Admission, 35 cents; Family Tickets, five for $1 50. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Continental Hotel. Doors open at 7 o'clock, concert at 8. FRIDAY EVENING, December 14, BENEFIT OF EMMA J. NICHOLS. 12 10 6t*

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—
Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS
will give the first of his Series for 1866 7, in the FOYER OF THE ACADEMY,
ON
THURSDAY, December 13,
at 4 o'clock.
Tickets at the Music Stores. 12 10 3t

FOYER OF ACADEMY.—
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SECOND MATINEE,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 14,
at half-past 4 o'clock.
Second appearance of
HERR J. POLLAK,
from the Royal Opera, Dresden,
CARL ROSE, accompanist
Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at the Music Stores and at the door. 12 11 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMIL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866.

The Services and Salaries of Our School Teachers.

It has almost grown into a proverb that clergymen and school teachers are the worst paid persons in a community. With a few exceptions, these professions—one of which has charge of the soul and the other of the mind of mankind—are supported rather by charity than from any sense of obligation on the part of the people. And yet no one will deny that the powers entrusted to them are of the most vital importance, not only to the individual, but to the State. We would at present speak merely of the injustice done to the school teachers. In order that a person may be fitted for the position of an instructor or instructress of youth, it is necessary that a long previous course of training be gone through with. At the same time, ability is needed, and the time consumed in teaching, as well as that taken up in preparation, demands suitable recompense for the investment. Yet, in our city—and the same is true, to a great extent, everywhere—the teacher is paid less than the hod-carrier or scavenger. The ladies who engage in it, with all their refinement and education, receive a salary hardly better than that of an ordinary house servant. We do not believe that the justice-loving people of our good old municipality can be aware of the miserable pittance paid to those who are moulding the minds of their children. Let us look at the figures.

The Principal of a Grammar School—a gentleman of long experience and undoubted culture being required—receives $1500 per annum. Upon this he is supposed to support his family; for it is not designed by those who arranged the tariff of salaries, that, like the Roman Church, inducements should be held out to celibacy. As this sum is not one which can be increased hereafter, but is the *ultima thule* of all the hopes of the teacher, we can see how much he is able to lay by, in anticipation of approaching old age. If he can manage to keep his family in bread, and with sufficient clothes to make them appear respectable, he deserves to be congratulated, much less to lay aside anything for the future. If the case of a male Principal is a hard one, how much more painful is that of the female teacher! The Principal of a Girls' Grammar School receives $750 a year, while all other lady teachers receive from $450, the maximum, to $300, the minimum, in recompense for their labor of seven hours a day and years of preparation. Let us see how they can live on what they on an average receive, which is $350. This sum yields them a trifle less than seven dollars per week. If the instructress were alone in the world, with no one to support but herself, she might with difficulty find board for that entire sum, although we have our doubts if she could succeed. But at least $100 are needed for clothing, etc., which leaves the magnificent sum of five dollars a week for living at the present rate of prices. If a mother is dependent upon her exertions, or if small brothers and sisters, as is too frequently the case, look to her for daily bread, the rich reward which the city makes to her servants must cause the little ones to bless the liberality of the age. Until recently, this utterly minute fragment of a salary was decreased by the necessity of selling the warrants at a discount of 10 to 14 per cent.

At present, however, this is remedied, and the whole amount due is paid by the City Treasurer. We have sought, by figures supplied by the annual report of the School Controllers, to show the crying injustice which is being day by day inflicted on the teachers of Philadelphia. Unless some increase of salaries be speedily adopted, we are at a loss to see how they can live through the winter. It has been a continual cause for surprise how, in the happiest times and warmest weather, life can be sustained at the rate of $300 a year, and a family to support. But when the cold comes, when warm clothing and fire are necessary, what was before difficult then becomes an impossibility. Tom Hood sang of the woes of the sewing women of London in his "Song of the Shirt," but the wrongs of the lady teachers are as great as theirs, yet we have not heard a voice lifted in their behalf.

We are glad to understand that the teachers intend to make a combined effort to secure redress. A meeting of the entire profession will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3 P. M., at the Girls' Normal School, Sergeant street, above Ninth, at which fourteen hundred teachers will be present, and some action be taken in regard to the remedy of their grievances. The public are invited to also be present, and take part in the attempt to secure justice. We earnestly hope that the efforts will be successful, and a more adequate compensation secured. The city will be willing to bear the increased tax, provided justice be done. She asks none to starve who work for her. And we believe the day is come when the desired and deserved increase will be allowed, and those who form our children's minds placed beyond the fear of absolute penury.

The House of Representatives passed the bill yesterday providing for its organization hereafter. The chief feature of the bill is that no names of members from a State not represented in the next preceding Congress are to be put upon the roll of members for the organization of its successor.

Surratt's Reported Confession.

It is asserted by way of telegraph from Rome that Surratt says that the assassination of the late President Lincoln was a preconcerted plot; that he (Surratt) carried direct from Jeff. Davis' Cabinet, at Richmond, the principal details of the plot to Washington; and that the assassination was not only in accordance with the desires of the Davis Cabinet, but was done by their directions and orders.

We have never been able to see the improbability which some profess to find in the idea that Mr. Lincoln's assassination was planned by the chiefs of the late Rebel Confederacy. The full details of the plot, the time and manner of its execution, were necessarily left to those who should execute it, but that the idea itself was cherished throughout the whole Rebellion there is unfortunately too much evidence. We might quote almost column after column from Southern journals, and from some Northern ones, published during the war, in which the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was threatened, justified, and urged; and we believe that not a single instance can be shown where any Rebel or Rebel-sympathizing journal or speaker *rebuked* such suggestions. A large reward was openly offered by a citizen of one of the Rebel States for Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and the proposition, instead of being repudiated and denounced, was received with silent acquiescence or open applause. We have always believed that had the murder of Mr. Lincoln been accomplished *before* the downfall of Richmond, it would have been openly applauded by the Rebels generally, and Booth would have been hailed as a hero and deliverer.

The trouble was that Booth and his wretched associates had not sense enough to perceive that, after the overthrow of the military power of the Rebellion, their diabolical work would be too late to be of any avail in behalf of the "lost cause." They had become inspired with a fiendish malice against their intended victims, and they blundered on in obedience to a blind and unreasoning impulse, alike reckless of consequences to themselves or to the cause they would have served.

If Surratt is ever brought to trial, and shall see fit to make a clean breast of the matter, we have no doubt his revelations will be of a character to fully justify the popular judgment, which instantly fixed the crime of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward, upon higher parties than the miserable instruments used to perpetrate the deed.

Report of the Surgeon-General.—Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General, has made his annual report to the Secretary of War, some parts of which are of interest. The amount supplied to the Bureau was $5,386,664, the expenses were $2,837,801, leaving a balance of $2,546,457. The most valuable records of the Department are the mortuary papers, which comprise 16,000 folio volumes of Hospital Registers; 47,000 of Burial Records; 16,000 Pay Rolls, including 250,000 names of white and 20,000 of colored soldiers. The enormous size and value of such a collection demands that it be placed in the fire-proof building at present being prepared. The medical history of the war is being prepared with all convenient speed, the first volume being ready for the press. The records of the Department are invaluable in regard to the pensions due soldiers, and the Surgeon-General has advised the different pay departments of the death or discharge of 49,212 cases during the year. No other facts of general interest are contained in the document.

Mr. Wilson's bill for excluding the late Rebel States from participating in Presidential elections, until their practical relations with the Union shall have been declared by the law-making power of the Government, was reported from the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday. This bill is similar to the one that was passed with reference to the Presidential election of 1864.

Real Estate Sale.—The following properties were sold at auction at the Philadelphia Exchange at noon to-day, by Mr. James A. Freeman:—

500 shares Dunkard Oil Company	2 cents.
Three-story house, Kates street, below Broad.	$12.5
No. 705 N. Eighteenth street, a three story dwelling	Not sold.
No. 82 Vine street, dwelling 20 by 94 ft deep	1[illegible],000
No. 27 Market street, a four story brick store.	16,000
No. 28 Strawberry street, four story brick store.	7250

A Big Swindle.—Quite a stir has been made amongst our German population by the bursting up of a building association and the disappearance of its Treasurer. The latter, Bernard Spenk, had also with him, when he made his flight, all the assets of the institution, amounting to about $14,000. For some time past, doubts of the soundness of the concern had filled the minds of its stockholders, and on Friday last there was quite a run on it to withdraw deposits. Since Saturday, Spenk has been missing, and it is said has gone to Canada to rusticate. His office furniture in Harmony street was removed yesterday, and the office closed. Some of the depositors have lost pretty heavily.

Schooner Upset and Three Lives Lost.—The schooner *Thomas Lombard* capsized yesterday off Bombay Hook. She had a full cargo of oysters on board at the time. Three men employed on the vessel, Robert Candeys, Thomas Callahan, and Charles Stackhouse, were drowned. The captain, Michael McGuigan, and William Harkins were saved after being in the water some time, by a boat that happened to be in the neighborhood. The schooner was owned by George R. Middleton, and his loss will amount to about $4000.

Distillery Fraud.—At 12 M., to-day, a man named Henry Pottitt, residing at No. 122 Dock street, was before Commissioner Smith on the charge of distilling without having paid the special tax. Information was given to the authorities by Henry A. Pauli. The hearing was postponed until to-morrow at the same time.

London Sewage.—The experiments on the lower banks of the Thames, to test the productive powers of the London sewage when applied to sea sand, have thus far been attended with remarkable success.

End of Prayer.—At a council held by Queen Victoria, at Windsor, on the 10th of November, it was ordered that the prayer for relief from the cattle-plague should be discontinued.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are AGENTS for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

UNION LEAGUE.—AT A MEETING of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held MONDAY, December 10, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
J. GILLINGHAM FELL.
VICE PRESIDENTS
WILLIAM H. ASHHURST,
HORACE BINNEY, Jr.,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
MORTON McMICHEL.
DIRECTORS
CHARLES GIBBONS,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr.,
WILLIAM J. ELLERS,
JAMES H. ORNE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
EDWARD BROWNING,
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
ANDREW WHEELER,
EVAN RANDOLPH,
JOHN P. VERREE.
GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
It

GRACE CHURCH FAIR
AT
INSTITUTE HALL,
(WILMINGTON, DELAWARE). [12 8 7t

From December 10 to December 15, inclusive

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
1. 10 mw13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
10 15 mwf1m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 160 LIBERTY Street, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13 m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY.—B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.—Great special Holiday Sale of Artistique Bronzes, Clocks, James Dixon & Son's Plated Goods, etc., etc., to take place at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on TO-MORROW and FRIDAY MORNINGS, December 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock, being the surplus stock of Messrs. Bailey & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.

Full particulars in Catalogue.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,
Auctioneer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 23 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Long Broche Shawls,
Open Centre Broche Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Silk Cloak Velvets,
Velvet Beaver Cloths,
Black Astrachan Cloths,
White and Grey Cloths,
Chinchilla Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths of various kinds,
White Poodalic Cloths,
Scarlet Cloths,
Fancy Cloths for Evening Cloaks.
Cloaks Ready-Made for Sale.
Opera and Evening Cloaks Ready-Made.
Cloaks Made to Order. It

LUMBER MERCHANTS,
AND EVERY ONE
WHO WANTS TO MAKE MONEY,
CALL AND SEE THE NEW
PATENT LUMBER REGISTER,
One of the Greatest Inventions of the Age.
Rights for State, County, or Town for sale for three days by
A. C. LUTHER,
No. 27 South TENTH Street.
12 12 3t] Mattress Store of R. M. Magee.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS.
12 24 1m 4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

SOPRANO WANTED—FOR ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—A powerful voice and good reading essential. Address Mr. FRANK DARLEY, No. 1618 FILBERT Street, at once. 12 10 3t*

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON and Chess Boards and Games, Backgammon, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—What better CHRISTMAS PRESENT than a share of this stock? Price only $10. Life Membership, $40. 12 11 12trp

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, Wostenholm's, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AT NO. 608 South NINTH Street for the return of a small Pocket-Book containing papers of no use to any one but the owner, lost this morning on Ninth street, between South and Walnut streets 1t*

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faber Gold Pens, have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT—$3500 MORTgage well secured on City Property. Interest paid promptly. Apply to FOLWELL & SON,
12 12 3trp* No. 129 North NINTH Street.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
GREAT SPECIAL
HOLIDAY SALE
OF
ARTISTIQUE BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
JAMES DIXON & SONS'
PLATED GOODS,
ETC. ETC.,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT ST.,
ON
To-Morrow and Friday Mornings,
DECEMBER 13 and 14,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
Being the surplus Stock of Messrs. Bailey & Co., No. 819 Chesnut Street.
Full particulars in Catalogue.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
12 11 3t AUCTIONEER.

BAILEY & CO.
819 *Chestnut Street*,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.
Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
14 fmwtJ1]

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have now ready for sale the most
COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
Which they have ever offered, comprising every thing usually found in a
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
AT THE
LOWEST CASH RATES.
10 5 fmw t12 25]

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street 10 11 ws2t

W. H. SHOW 11TH
GROVE, CASES. 4TH ST

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
GREAT SPECIAL
HOLIDAY SALE
OF
ARTISTIQUE BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
JAMES DIXON & SONS'
PLATED GOODS,
ETC. ETC.,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT ST.,
ON
To-Morrow and Friday Mornings,
DECEMBER 13 and 14,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Being the surplus stock of Messrs. Bailey & Co., No. 819 Chesnut Street.
Full particulars in Catalogue.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
12 11 3t AUCTIONEER.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS.
Having Disposed of the Larger Portion of these
DESIRABLE SECURITIES,
WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THEM ONLY
TILL DECEMBER 20,
(If not previously disposed of),
AT THE LOW PRICE OF
89.
After that date, should any remain unsold,
THE PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED.
DREXEL & CO.,
12 8 12t] No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC. printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha'l Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 ms

INKS.—ARNOLDS', DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

COOK & BROTHER
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Received (by Steamer "Persian,")
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1 50.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1 60.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 00.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 50.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2 87.
Domestic Vests and Pants, greatly reduced.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1 25 to 87 cents.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1 67 to $1 50.
As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our
TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARters for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

"MAINE POTATOES"—PRINCE ALBERTS AND JACKSON WHITES.
Just arrived from Portland and for sale in lots to suit, from schooner "Ida F. Wheeler," at CASTELL'S Wharf, below Arch street. 12 1 6t*

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
GREAT SPECIAL
HOLIDAY SALE
OF
ARTISTIQUE BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
JAMES DIXON & SONS'
PLATED GOODS,
ETC. ETC.,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.,
ON
To-Morrow and Friday Mornings,
DECEMBER 13 and 14,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
Being the surplus Stock of Messrs. Bailey & Co., No. 819 Chesnut Streets.
Full particulars in Catalogue.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
12 11 2t AUCTIONEER.

RISTORI AS "MARIE STUART."

So entirely, and with the subtle intuition of real genius, has Ristori grasped the nature, temperament, and mental conformation of the last unfortunate daughter of the ill fated race of the Stuarts, that scarcely anything is left us to desire in the delineation of a character whose many varied shades, in Ristori's hand, appears before us like a master portrait, to be remembered forever.

Schiller has taken strange liberties with the life and history of this unfortunate Scottish Queen—liberties entirely unwarranted by any historical fact whatever. The love of Leicester for Mary has been introduced, we suppose, to "work up" the interest of the tragedy. The interview with Elizabeth is also purely fictitious; no such interview ever took place. Yet we cannot regret an interpolation which gives us a scene calling forth every power of Ristori's genius in its fullest and sublimest sense. The struggles of the broken-hearted, exiled, imprisoned daughter of James the First of Scotland, to bow her pride and sue for mercy, if denied justice, to the haughty English Queen, was rendered with so touching an acuteness, that our own hearts did battle for this noble lady, whose beauty had stirred the souls of three kingdoms, and whose bitter wrongs unsheathed the sword of many a noble knight, "to dare and die" in a just but hopeless cause. The swelling pride of the daughter of a "race of kings" was on Ristori's lips and in her mien when, goaded by "Elizabeth's" unwomanly taunts, she turns with flashing eyes and dilated form, and hurls upon her triumphant rival the bitterest gibe that could fall from mortal lips — *Bastarda*. "Elizabeth" shrinks and cowers before the mighty indignation and withering scorn of her hated rival—higher seems to rises the form of the captive Princess—the blood of the old race of Scottish sovereigns seems to rise and swell for one last moment of triumph, in their outraged daughter. *Le sang azul* resumes its sway, and with a gesture of inimitable regal dignity and command, she points to her feet, with the words, "Kneel thou *to me*—for 'tis I who am *thy* sovereign." Her rival is baffled, humiliated, defeated. All the woman's nature asserts itself in the burst of joy with which she utters the line:

"Un ora di vendetta e di trionfo
(One hour of triumph and revenge)."

Years of cruelty and insult wipe out their bitter wrongs in that one moment of unmitigated triumph. Now she will die content. She has seen the brow of her victorious rival, England's vaunted "maiden" Queen, flush with the ignominy of conscious shame before *her*. To this dispirited captive, death is welcome after such a victory. In following with mind and heart Adelaide Ristori's exquisite rendition of this indescribable scene, we forgot the artist—we saw only the Scottish Queen, the injured woman, the ill-fated daughter of a doomed house, whose ill-omened birth the dying father greeted with the memorable words, "Alack! alack! with a lassie came the crown of Scotland, and with a lassie shall it pass away!" In the closing act of this otherwise powerfully written tragedy, we cannot too strongly condemn the liberty Schiller takes, both with truth and history, in making "Marie" confess her complicity in the murder of her husband, "Lord Darnley." Suspicion, vague and undefined, was all that ever left a stain on the sad, eventful life of one of the fairest and most unfortunate of women. Her marriage with the "Earl of Bothwell" was compulsory; her free will had no part in it. Even her enemies have admitted this.

The scene upon the scaffold, the parting with her maidens, the faithful followers of her exile, the sweet compassionate tenderness of her "*Addio per sempre addio*," touched all the deep feeling of the heart. Exquisite in delicacy, language is not soft enough to describe it. Then in her womanly, agitated entreaty to the stern 'Paulet" to permit her the attendance of one maiden, that even on the scaffold her person might not be profaned by the touch of a "base-born churl," the modesty of the woman, and the pride of her race, spoke as one in this request.

Powerfully, grandly, delicately, as this world-renowned character is delineated and brought before us "to the life," as it were, by Ristori, yet we miss a something even in so perfect a portrayal. Adelaide Ristori does not idealize. She gives us "Marie Stuart," around whose name so many romantic legends cling, and we miss this. She does not elevate this character, or clothe it with "imagination's fervid glow." She draws it to herself. She rises to no poetical idea. In her gesticulation she is angular. She has not the curved lines of perfect grace. Her peculiar genius makes no appeals to the imagination, but aims at the heart, and with the resistless graces of nature's own unembellished appeals, carries it captive.

RISTORI AT THE ACADEMY THIS EVENING.

Madame Adelaide Ristori, Countess del Grillo, will appear in her greatest *role* to-night, "Elizabeth, Queen of England." The historical play with the above title was written expressly for Ristori and her dramatic company, by Signor Paolo Giacometti, the distinguished Italian playwright.

The cast of the play to-night will be as follows:—

Elizabeth, Queen of England.M'me Adelaide Ristori
Lady Sarah Howard....Signorita Antoinette Coglin
Lady Anna Burleigh.....Signorita Virginia Cassati
Marie Lambrun, formerly Birewoman to Marie Stuart.....Signora Adele Glamartini
Robert, Earl of Essex.....Signor Giacomo Glech
Cecil, Lord Burleigh.....Signor Cesare Ristori
Lord Howard of Effingham ....Signor Cesare Pilla
The Marquis di Mendoza...Signor Giovanni Tessero
Davison.....Signor Giorgio Maria Borghi
Sir Francis Bacon.....Signor Cesare Mancini
Sir Francis Drake.....Signor Giulio Bau
Hudson, Queen's Chamberlain Signor F. Verzura

The argument of the play is given by the translator as follows:—

"This play is historical in its main incidents, and the principal characters are distinguished persons of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Plot has not been aimed at by the author; he has presented, however, intensely dramatic scenes. In the first act, 'sir Francis Bacon' solicits 'Elizabeth' to witness the representation of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* She declines at first, but on hearing the flattering words respecting herself at the close of that play, orders its representation. She then attempts to dictate two letters at one time. Marriage is then proposed to her, and she threatens to prorogue Parliament if that subject be further pressed upon her at their solicitation. The third act is devoted to the affairs of the kingdom, connected with Spain, and to scenes displaying the extent of her love for the 'Earl of Essex;' 'Mary Stuart's' doom forming no small portion of the dramatic elements, by the introduction of 'Maria Lambrun,' who, although the would-be assassin of the 'Queen,' is pardoned by her. The act ends with the condemnation of the 'Earl of Essex' to the block. In the fifth act 'Elizabeth' is greatly agitated that the 'Earl of Essex' will not seek pardon by returning to her a ring that she had given to him as a pledge for his safety. At last, 'Lady Howard,' to whom the ring has been confided, comes to the 'Queen,' stating that her husband has taken the ring from her. Meanwhile the 'Earl of Essex' is executed. 'Elizabeth' curses 'Bacon' for the deed, and acknowledging her love for 'Essex,' is given over to remorse. In the fifth act, 'Elizabeth' is discovered on her death-bed, and all her passions are depicted strongly in the scene. She bequeaths the crown to 'James of Scotland,' but dies in anger at hearing the people shout his name. The scene is very powerful."

COSTUMES OF MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI, WORN BY HER AS "ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND."

First Toilette.—Green velvet dress, embroidered with gold. Royal purple cloak, of the same pattern. White fluted collar, of real lace. White silk gloves. Madame Ristori will wear a real wig, with curls, ornamented with small diamond stars, and upon her head a small reginal crown. On her neck an antique "diamond ribband necklace," with diamond ear-rings to match. A golden belt, profusely ornamented with diamonds.

Second Toilette.—Blue velvet dress, with embroidered gold stripes, white satin sleeves, and a gold belt ornamented with diamonds. On her neck a full guipure collar and a magnificent necklace, ornamented with gold and precious stones. She will wear pearl ear-rings and a *Marie Stuart* bonnet of velvet, with diamond pendants. The stomacher will be ornamented with a mass of precious stones.

Third Toilette.—Geneva crimson velvet dress, embroidered with silver and gold, with a reginal cloak to match, with lace undersleeves, ornamented with pearl pendants. Collar, Elizabethan, fan-shaped and fluted. Chatelaine belt, embellished with diamonds. Madame Ristori will wear a large regal crown, surmounted by a magnificent diadem, composed of star-shaped brilliants, the band of gold ornamented with diamonds, pearls, emeralds, and rubies—the "Order of the Garter," blue enamelled and embellished with pearls, diamonds, and emeralds. White silk gloves. Lace handkerchief.

Fourth Toilette.—Purple silk dress, ornamented with jet, with an undergarment of purple satin. Collar fluted of lace, with pure bullion fringe. A large diamond brooch. Purple velvet cap, trimmed with gold lace, ornamented with pearls and precious stones.

Fifth Toilette.—Rich yellow damask dress, trimmed with white silk and embroidered with blue, the waist profusely ornamented. Venetian lace bosom and wristlets. Undergarment of white *moire antique*, upon which the "Order of the Garter" is embroidered. Small guipure cap. Large royal crown on the head.

The value of the costumes above, with the jewels, etc., described, is estimated at eighty-six thousand dollars. No such splendor and magnificence in costume have ever been displayed before upon the stage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

Gifts for the Holidays—The Great Auction Sale of Christmas Goods.—One of the most beautiful and select exhibitions that have ever been presented to the public is now offered at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. These beautiful articles and elegant ornaments have been transferred from the establishment of Bailey & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street, being their surplus stock, to the Art Gallery of Mr. Scott, and are there arranged in grand display in the large store windows and along either side of the gallery.

Inasmuch as the people are in a state of perplexity consequent upon the near approach of the ever-memorable Christmas day, to settle their minds as to what is useful, neat, and appropriate for a holiday present, we would lay the following particulars before them:—

That nothing is more appropriate than that which is both useful and ornamental; that that which has both of these qualities should also be substantial, and its price within reach of an appreciative public; that such articles, in grand array, are to be found at the Art Gallery of Mr. P. Scott, on Chesnut street, which have been consigned to him for sale at auction, on Thursday and Friday mornings, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

At this auction sale there will be offered the most elegant and unique gems for Christmas presents, at the most tempting prices. One of the chief objects of this sale is that the public can now have the rare opportunity of obtaining those beautiful ornaments which are so eminently appropriate as holiday gifts; and we feel confident in the assertion that energetic competition for these rare articles will be inaugurated and kept up throughout the entire sale. Many of our citizens may not be disposed to make any of these purchases; should that be the case, we would advise them to visit Mr. Scott's gallery, if to witness one of the most beautiful exhibitions.

Among this large miscellaneous collection there is an assortment of handsomely plated and valuable silver plated goods, from the establishment of Dixon & Son, from which could be selected most suitable holiday presents.

Bronzes of artistic and graceful forms, clocks of all kinds and of the most elaborate workmanship, parlor ornaments, and fine household articles of usefulness, can here be found in variety and style to gratify the most peculiar and please the most fastidious.

In order not to be perplexed in making your round of purchases, we would advise an immediate visit to this rare assortment, from which all can select and store by that which they may deem most suitable for a holiday gift.

Ladies' Fair.—A Fair, one that will fully equal, if not surpass, any hitherto held of its kind, is to be inaugurated next week in the large new Presbyterian Church, Franklin street, above Columbia avenue. That it will be a perfect success—that therein will be contained Christmas presents in great variety—that therein will be stocked for liberal sale all manner of delicious and substantial refreshments at most reasonable rates—that everything will be conducted in the most pleasant and orderly manner, is fully assured by the fact that the ladies of the church have made all necessary preparations, and have the whole matter in charge. The object is a noble one, that of aiding the completion of the new church edifice. Entrance fees will be small—all prices the most liberal—the association, the most pleasant. Let the public bear its speedy coming in mind, and at its inauguration, and through its continuance, often visit and purchase. Further particulars will be given soon in relation to all matters thereto appertaining.

Died from Her Injuries.—Mrs. Ann McQuilan, who, as our readers will recollect, was run over some time ago on the passenger railroad, at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, and was removed to the St. Joseph's Hospital, died this morning from the injuries then received. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

An Outrageous Assault.—A man named Richard White, whilst laboring under a fit of drunkenness, went to a place at No. 916 Locust street, where he had been living with a woman named Florence for some time past. For some cause or other he became infuriated at her, and made a violent assault upon her, and beat her in a savage manner. After expending a large portion of his wrath upon her devoted head, he turned the rest of it towards the furniture, and chairs, tables, bed, and crockery, etc., were soon in a thoroughly mixed-up state. After looking at the ruin he had made, he walked out and went to the house of another woman up town, and gave her a beating. Mrs. Florence got out a warrant, and had him arrested and taken before Alderman Massey. After hearing the facts of the case, the Alderman held the woman-fighter in $1700 bail to answer.

The Weather.—A ray of sunshine to warm the body and to cheer the heart after yesterday's chill, gladdens us to-day, notwithstanding the cool, wintry air. Nothing so pleasant, nothing so comforting, nothing so cheering, when the earth is cold and frozen, when the walks crackle with frost or the ground lies covered with snow, as a ray of warm sunshine, such as greets us to-day. The freezing night air has so improved upon the condition of the little puddles and ponds, that small youngsters are already rapidly regaining the ability to stand upright on steel. A few fluttering flakes of snow, coupled with the reports from northern towns, forces upon us the idea that soon it will come down in large quantities, but which holds off quite well. Nevertheless, we can anticipate it with propriety.

A Desperate Fellow.—Frank Malone, a young rough of nineteen winters, was arrested at Tenth and Carpenter streets, on a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Ahern, of the First District. It appears that a party of roughs, laboring under an influx of whisky, were acting in a disorderly manner at Eleventh and Milton streets last evening. Officer Ahern endeavored to arrest Malone, who was the most violent of the party, when he resisted. The whole gang then set upon the officer, and several others came to his assistance, and managed to bring off their prisoner. During the melee Officer Ahern had his clothes torn, and was kicked and beaten pretty roughly. Malone had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

A New Institution—The "Union Grocery Company."—An institution has been established under the above name, which professes to sell all manner of groceries, meats, and produce of the best quality, at cost to shareholders and at wholesale rates to the public. An ample capital enables this company to purchase their stock in large quantities and on most reasonable terms. The capital amounts to $100,000, the number of shares 10,000, at a par value of $10 each. The benefits which will accrue to both the public and shareholders will necessarily be great, for they will be saved the multiplication of taxes which a transferring of produce through the hands of wholesalers, retailers, and others will cause. By importation much will be saved from middlemen which would otherwise be lost. We wish the company success.

Black Amazons in Trouble.—Three black female warriors, giving the names of Bella Prince, Sarah Gibbs, and Annie Brown, were arrested last evening whilst upon the war path. The three Amazonian warriors had got into trouble with another female, and vowed vengeance against her. Sarah Gibbs, it is said, procured a razor, and the whole three started out to find their prey. An excited crowd followed them, as with gleaming eyes and foul oaths they went along on their savage errand. The police soon got wind of what was going on, and went after them. Bella Prince and Sarah Gibbs were arrested in a crib on No. 632 Bay street, and Annie Brown at Sixth and St. Mary street. They were taken before Alderman Butler, who heard the facts of the case, and then held the three in $500 bail each to answer.

Fast Driving.—Lewis Ross and Isaiah Draper, two young men who had started out on a sporting time with a horse and carriage, got into a slight difficulty last evening. They had, it is said, a considerable load on each of them, and did not mind the old rule to hold their horses. The consequence was, as they came driving past Eighth and Race streets at a furious pace, they were suddenly brought up with a round turn, and were escorted at a much slower pace to the office of Alderman Jones. They were, after a hearing, held in $300 each to keep the peace, and fined for a breach of ordinance.

Making a Sweep.—James Brown, who has evidently got very sound ideas upon the subject of housekeeping, took forcible possession of some brooms which were hanging out in front of a store at Penn and South streets, in a very inviting manner. Now James' weakness is a total inability to resist temptation, and in this instance it got him into a fix. He was observed to take the brooms, and was arrested therefor. When he was taken before Alderman Beitler he could not convince that gentleman that he got rightful possession of the sweepers, and was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

Lecture Before the Roxborough Lyceum.—At the regular session of the Roxborough Lyceum, last evening, an interesting address was delivered by T. Dwight Thacher, Esq., of this city, detailing reminiscences of ten years' life upon the border. Mr. Thacher was a resident of Kansas during her early struggles, and his recital of incidents connected with the history of affairs there, including reminiscences of John Brown, the late Senator James H. Lane, Governor Robert J. Walker, Colonel James Montgomery, and others, was listened to with great interest.

An Embezzlement Case.—A gentleman residing in Pottstown, Schuylkill county, had some dealings with a man named William John, of that place, by which the latter cheated him, as he alleges, out of $150. He got out a warrant against John at Alderman Massey's office. The officer having the warrant got on his track, and, hearing that he was going back to Pottsville, laid in wait for him at the Reading depot, and caught him just as he was stepping into the cars. He was taken before Alderman Massey, and was held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

Veterinary College.—The Pennsylvania College of Veterinary Surgeons held their regular quarterly meeting at the room of the Agricultural Society on yesterday. Dr. Jennings in the chair. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city. George W. Bowler, V. S., of Cincinnati, and Tiller C. Saylor, V. S., of Mercy county, N. J., were nominated as candidates for membership. The subjects of cataract and putrid fever were discussed at some length, and anasarca was announced as the subject to be discussed at the next meeting.

A Correction.—In our report of the discourse delivered at Sixth and Girard avenue on Sunday evening last, we inadvertantly stated that it was delivered by the Rev. H. S. Hoffman, pastor of the Moravian congregation, which worship in the Hall in the morning only during the erection of their new church, at Franklin and Thompson streets. In the evening the Hall is used by a religious body whose peculiar views have nothing in common with those of Mr. Hoffman and his church.

Disturbing a Congregation.—There is always a class of young ruffians around the city who, having no respect for law or religion, take delight in annoying peaceable citizens who may assemble together for the purpose of public worship. Last night, Henry Springer, with several of his companions, undertook to annoy a small congregation that worship in a chapel at Ninth and Girard avenue. An officer who was in the neighborhood arrested him, and escorted him to Alderman Fitch's office. When making the arrest, the officer was assaulted and resisted by the prisoner. He had a hearing before the Alderman, and was held in $800 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery. He was also reprimanded severely for his part in disturbing the congregation.

We are Selling

Overcoats at	$12 00.	Price last year,	$20 00
" "	15 00.	" " "	25 00
" "	20 00.	" " "	30 00
" "	25 00.	" " "	30 00
" "	30 00.	" " "	45 00
" "	35 00.	" " "	50 00
Business Coats.	$8 50.	" " "	$12 00
" "	9 00.	" " "	14 00
" "	10 00.	" " "	15 00
" "	11 00.	" " "	16 00
" "	12 00.	" " "	18 00
" "	14 00.	" " "	20 00
" "	16 00.	" " "	22 00
" "	18 00.	" " "	25 00
Pants.....at	$4 00.	" " "	$6 00
" "	5 00.	" " "	7 50
" "	6 00.	" " "	8 50
" "	7 00.	" " "	10 00
" "	8 00.	" " "	12 00
" "	9 00.	" " "	14 00
" "	10 00.	" " "	15 00
Vests.....at	$2 50.	" " "	$4 00
" "	3 00.	" " "	5 00
" "	4 00.	" " "	6 00
" "	5 00.	" " "	7 00
" "	6 00.	" " "	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

Now is the time to buy—prices can be no lower.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

Enterprise.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines," nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

Holiday Books.—Charles Deilver, No. 1220 Chesnut street, has on hand a large and splendid assortment of the latest American and English editions of the Poets, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Presentation Books, in fine binding; also, Juvenile Books, linen and paper; Colored Toy Books, Primers, etc., etc., beautifully illustrated and in great variety, suitable for holiday presents, at low prices.

How happy is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.
The very best sewing machine in the world.

A durable reputation is rarely made in a day; but Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics, having been for ten years before the public, and tried by thousands in every part of the country, and in every form of disease, have won for themselves a name and reputation rarely acquired. They are used by the most intelligent and appreciative in every community, and praised by all for their simplicity and efficiency in curing disease. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Card.—Messrs. Powell & West, Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 28 South Front street, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, a large and superior lot of Wines, Brandies, Gin, Whisky, and other Liquors, also in demijohns, suitable for family use, and selected so only for this sale, from the stock of Mr. E. P. Middleton No. 5 North Front street. Persons requiring liquors for the holidays will find this a rare chance.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—Dyspepsia can be and is cured every day by the use of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer." This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine ever known for this disease: its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat anything the appetite craves.

"Mugby Junction."—Barbox Brothers in his encounter with "Lamps," was as much entertained and interested as would be a traveller from another city, alighting for the first time on Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Emporium, under the Continental, at the great display of cargoes of beautiful clothing, at such low prices. It is a subject of interest and wonder to everybody.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

How happy would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch and weave and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.
The most perfect, the most reliable, therefore the cheapest sewing Machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street.

Haines Bros.' Pianos, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

It is the superiority of the photographs, as well as the moderate charges, that induces you to resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six card, or one large photograph, $1.

Childrens's Clothing.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

Cream, fancy, and plain Bon-bons, Nougat, Taffies and other Candies made fresh every day by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

No matter whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch.
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.
No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing Machine in the world.

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Gratis.—Jayne's Medical Almanac for 1867 is now ready for distribution, and copies may be had gratis, in the English, German, French, Swedish, Hollandish, Norwegian, and Danish languages, at the store, No. 242 Chesnut street.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Company's First Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chesnut street.

George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

Found and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Many of the holiday gifts merely please the fancy for a few days, and are then laid aside and forgotten. The Florence will last a lifetime, and please a lady friend better than a thousand dollars' worth of trinkets. Office and Salesrooms, No. 630 Chesnut street.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
☞ Heavy reduction in prices. ☜
☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12 $14, $16, $18, ☜
☞ and up to $30. ☜
☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, ☜
☞ $19, $20, and up to $40. ☜
☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, ☜
☞ $15, $16. ☜
☞ Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, ☜
☞ $5 50 to $9. ☜
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.
☞ Under Clothing very cheap. ☜

MARRIED.

Dull—Funk.—In Manayunk, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening, December 6, 1866, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. Alexander Dill to Miss Sophia Funk, both of Manayunk.

Vanhorn—Leeds.—On the 6th of December, by the Rev. J. Perry, Mr. Dallas L. Vanhorn to Miss Henrietta Leeds, both of this city.

DIED.

Dubs.—At Newtown, N. J., on Sunday evening, the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, Miss Susan M. Dubs, aged 64 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from William H. Moore's, undertaker, No. 509 Arch street, on Friday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

Marsh.—On the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, Margaretta M., wife of Gibbons Marsh.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 308 S. Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Milligan.—On the 9th instant, Miss Sallie J., daughter of William C. Milligan, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, near Haddonfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill at 1 o'clock.

Morgan.—On the 11th instant, James Morgan, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 470 Dillwyn street, on Sixth day, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock.

Pollock.—On the evening of the 11th instant, Robert Pollock, in his 53d year.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Vare.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. Molly Catharine Vare, wife of John A. Vare, aged 30 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1222 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church.

Whiteman.—On the 9th instant, Daniel Whiteman, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Manheim street near Main, Germantown, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

St. Paul's P. E. Church.—The annual sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, held by the Sunday school connected with this Church, will be opened on MONDAY, December 10, and continue open until WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 12, in the Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce. 12 8 4t

For a lady's gift, what is more suitable or useful than a "Horticultural Tool Chest," containing most of the implements required in the culture of flowers? For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

"Baby Houses" may be neatly and durably furnished from the variety of Iron Toy Parlor, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Present gifts of practical utility in preference to those of fanciful device, or which create artificial wants and luxurious longings. Of the former we have Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Chests of Tools, Turning Lathes, Work Benches, Skates, Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Nut Picks, etc. etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
Fashionable Hatter,
No. 430 Chesnut Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

Handsome Broche Shawls
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
All-wool Broche Long Shawls at $10, $11, $12.
Chaine Lame Broche Long Shawls at $18, $20, $25.
Very fine Broche Long Shawls at $30, $35, $40
Extra fine and heavy Long Shawls at $50 and $60.
Extra fine and heavy Long Shawls at $60 and $90
Extra fine and heavy Long Shawls at $75 and $100.
Extra fine and heavy Long Shawls at $100 and $150.
CHEAPEST DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY,
50 Per Cent. Below Cost of Importation.
Plaid English Poplins at 25c., cost 50c.
Plaid Mohair Poplins at 28c., cost 55c.
Plaid English Poplins at 31c., cost 60c.
Plaid English Poplins, extra quality, 37c., cost 70c.
Fine all wool Delaines at 62c., cost 85c.
Fine all wool 5-4 Cashmeres at 75c., cost $1 00.
Fine all wool 5-4 Merinos at $1, cost $1 37.
6-4 Plain English Merinos at 90c., cost $1 12.
4-4 Plain American Merinos, 40c., cost 50c.
AMERICAN BLANKETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
All-wool Blankets, from $4 to $25.
ENGLISH BLANKETS AT HALF PRICES.
$25 and $26 Blankets at $12 and $14.
SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We are now selling our entire stock of Colored, Fancy, and Plain Black Silks at lower prices than they would cost to import if gold was only 25 per cent. premium.
H. STEEL & SON,
It Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

Wm. A. Drown & Co.,
No. 246 Market St.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS,
MADE FROM SUPERIOR
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF
IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
12 11 4m

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

News by the Cables to Noon To-day

By the New York Associated Press.

Arrival Out of the "City of Washington" and "Hibernian."

Queenstown, December 12—Noon.—The steamship *City of Washington*, from New York, December 1, touched here to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Londonderry, December 12.—The steamship *Hibernian*, from Portland, December 1, touched here to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The "Rappahannock" Case.

London, December 12—Noon.—In the *Rappahannock* case, the claimants against the United States have been ordered to file an amended answer.

More Troops for Ireland.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland are increasing. Another regiment of artillery has been ordered and will soon proceed to Ireland.

Interesting from St. Louis.

By the U. S. and European News Association.

St. Louis, December 12.—A number of the merchants of this city contemplate calling a convention of manufacturers and business men of the Mississippi Valley, for the purpose of establishing a bureau through which all necessary information may be acquired in regard to the crops, manufacturing operations, shipments, stocks, grain, and flour, at different points and periods.

Nathaniel Paschall, senior editor of the Missouri *Republican*, died at 4 o'clock this morning, aged sixty-four years.

He commenced the printing business as an apprentice at the *Republican* office, fifty-two years ago, and was the oldest editor west of the Mississippi river, if not the Alleghany Mountains, and was regarded as one of the most influential citizens of St. Louis, and was universally esteemed.

Important from Mexico.

New Orleans, December 12.—The New Orleans papers contain to-day additional Mexican news furnished by Colonel John G. Fisher.

General Castelnau arrived at Vera Cruz just as General Donaly, with his troops (in the latter part of October), was about embarking.

The troops immediately returned to the City of Mexico and left for Oaxaca on the 26th of November, recapturing that place from Diaz, who had taken from the Austrian troops about 3500 men in brigade on the march to Oaxaca.

Maximilian has about 2000 Belgians, 15,000 Austrians, 30,000 Mexican Imperialists, and 25,000 French troops, armed, clothed, fed, and paid (including the officers) fifteen days in advance.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, December 12.—The City Council last night adopted resolutions setting aside a room in the City Hall, with all its conveniences, for the accommodation of the Congressional Committee to investigate the New Orleans riots.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:	
BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	DOSP,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case of single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smwfy

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned. The only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTONISHING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just received from Rheumatism and Neu

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings continued from our Fourth Edition of yesterday:—

Senate.

Mr. Williams then resumed the consideration of the subject of suffrage to the negro, contending that the ballot was necessary to them to enable them to protect themselves. All the arguments against it were mere prejudice. Why was it that so long as a negro was a slave there was no objection to his sitting in a railroad coach or riding in a steamboat, but when he became free he was not to be allowed any such privilege? He would base his argument solely on the right of protection which every man has, white or black.

It had been said here that the inhabitants of this District were the descendants of proud and haughty families. For that reason he wanted this bill passed, so that all the descendants of these haughty families might have the right to vote. If it was said that the negroes were not intelligent, he would reply that they were intelligent enough to distinguish right from wrong in the late rebellion, and to know the friends from the enemies of the government.

Mr. COWAN said he had not intended to again take the floor on this subject, but it had been said that he was not in earnest in offering this amendment. This was not correct. He had been opposed to any change in the suffrage; but if it was to be changed, if negroes were to be enfranchised, he was in favor of still further change, so as to embrace women, also. If white men could not be intrusted with political power for the negro, they could not be intrusted with it for the women.

He who thought women were represented by their husbands might go to the proceedings of the Women's Rights Convention, recently held, to learn differently. It was time to look facts in the face. He was willing to stand upon old constitutions, sanctified as they were by the past, but when the time came to make a step, it should be made in the right direction. He was surprised that his sincerity should be doubted. Radicals were not like the poet, they were made and not born, and when the time came he would be as radical as any of them. He did not intend to let the juggernaut of progress run over him. He had as many reasons as Mr. Anthony, and one more, for being in favor of this bill; for he had a wife, whereas Mr. Anthony was a widower. He hoped, therefore, that Mr. Anthony would make an abject apology to him for having expressed a doubt of his sincerity. (Laughter.) This new personage, who appears on the political stage to oppose the Jupeterian system of legislation, complains that you have been a tyrant to her.

He (Mr. Cowan) proceeded to read from the proceedings of the 29th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-slavery Society, and the speech of Mrs. Francis D. Gage during the session of that body. He would appeal to his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) to express his opinion on this subject, and he felt assured that he would be firm on the side of humanity on this question. He could almost see from where he stood the bosom of his friend from Massachusetts heave in sympathy with this new issue, (laughter); and now that they had two negroes in the Massachusetts Legislature, he could not doubt that Mr. Wilson would come fully to his (Mr. Cowan's) position. He hoped also that his other friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would vote right in this proposition, now that a change had come over his domestic relations. (Laughter.)

He would not have alluded to this delicate subject, but he found some remarks from Mrs. Gage in relation to Mr. Sumner's great speech of last winter to which he was compelled to assent. Mrs. Gage had discovered that Mr. Sumner protested against taxation and male representation, and not a word was said by that gentleman against the tyranny of taxing women without giving them the right of representation. He would say to gentlemen that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Francis D. Gage and Mrs. Susan B. Anthony were at their heels with their banners flying, and they were after them persistently and sharply.

Toward the conclusion of his speech Mr. Cowan read a letter from Mr. Wade to Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, written last summer, in favor of female suffrage. If his amendment were adopted he (Mr. Cowan) would vote for the bill. He would not be afraid of negro suffrage if female suffrage went with it. He would not be the first to propose any change on the matter of suffrage, but if any change was to be made, it ought to be a radical and fundamental one of this kind. He was in good earnest in offering this amendment. He was not so blind as not to see the signs of the coming times.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he could not believe that Mr. Cowan had been arguing to convince the Senate in favor of his proposition. While the majority in the Senate intended to be radical, they intended to be rational also, and all the efforts of their enemies to make them ridiculous would be unsuccessful. He would not consent to see Mr. Cowan pretend to indorse radicalism for the purpose of breaking it down. It was the old device to make a measure odious in order to defeat it. Mr. Cowan did not believe in the principle he urged. He was simply trying to make mischief, but he would not succeed.

Mr. Morrill, in conclusion, replied to the legal arguments of Mr. Cowan, that the proposition to disfranchise those who had participated in the rebellion of the right of franchise was on the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and therefore unconstitutional. He contended that no punishment was intended or inflicted. It was simply a proposition looking to the future, and taking away a trust from those who had shown themselves unworthy of it.

Mr. COWAN resumed the floor in reply to Mr. Morrill, maintaining that to deprive a man of the right of suffrage was a punishment, and as now proposed, was in the nature of an *ex post facto* law.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, said he had not intended to take part in this discussion, because the first day of the last session of Congress he introduced the original bill, to which the committee had made several amendments, which he supposed sufficiently demonstrated to all what his views on this subject were. His views were not of any sudden growth.

He had always been of the opinion that the right to vote in a Republican government ought to be limited only by years of discretion. He had always believed that it would be safe when the laws of the country had remitted our people to their rights, when they had fixed simply an age of majority, and of competency to manage their own affairs as the qualification for suffrage. He did not believe any such rule was unsafe. He imagined that the unsafety was entirely on the other side, for just in proportion as you limit this franchise, you create in some degree an aristocracy or irresponsible government, and gentlemen must be a little tinctured with the fear of Republican sentiment when they fear the extended right of suffrage.

If he (Mr. Wade) believed, as some gentlemen did, that to participate in government required intellects of the highest character, the greatest perspicacity of mind, the greatest discipline from education and experience; if only such persons should be permitted to participate in the government, he should know that a republican form of government could not live. It was because he believed that all that was essential in government for the welfare of the community was the plain, simple level of the weakest intellects, that he believed this government ought to stand and would stand for ever. Who is it that ought to be protected by this republican government? Certainly it is the weak and the ignorant, who have no other manner of defending their rights except through the ballot-box. The argument for aristocracies and monarchies had ever been that the people did not know enough to take care of any form of government.

As to the pending amendment, he intended to vote for it. He might not have introduced it, because this might not be the best time and place to agitate the subject; but as to the right of women to vote he had no doubt whatever. He was fully convinced on that subject. It would puzzle any one to draw the line of demarcation between the female and the male in this respect, while both were alike subject to the same law. The time is approaching, said Mr. Wade, when every female in the country will be responsible for the just government of the country as much as the males. Their right to participate in the government of the country will be just as well acknowledged as our own.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, said he did not share with Senators in the embarrassment in which these amendments seemed to involve them. He could see no argument why a woman should not vote that would not equally apply to prevent a man from voting; but another issue had been made last summer; another question had been decided by the people, and he was for adhering to that. He would join the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan) in making female suffrage an issue in the next election, and if he desired it he was for universal suffrage, and when the time comes he would vote for it; but in voting against this amendment he only adhered to the voice of his State, as expressed at the polls last fall, confined as it was to another issue.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he should vote against this amendment. He was opposed to connecting the two questions at all. The ladies in the Women's Rights Convention seemed to have had a great effect upon Mr. Cowan. If Mr. Cowan had read the speeches of these women during the past few years he would have a better record when he leaves the Senate. Before he (Mr. Wilson) came to the Senate he entertained the conviction that it would be better for the legislation of the country if the women of the land had the right of suffrage. If Mr. Cowan would offer women's suffrage as an independent measure, he would vote for it; but he was opposed to connecting the two. He was in favor of negro suffrage, because it was a necessity. We have won negro suffrage for the District of Columbia. I go further, and say, we have won it for all the States of the Union. Before the 4th of March, 1867—before this Administration shall close—I expect the negroes in all the States will be clothed with the right of suffrage. I have not a doubt that they will be in the ten rebel States.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, asked Mr. Wilson why, if this subject had been decided by the last elections, the consideration of this bill was discontinued during the last session, after a bill had passed the House?

Mr. WILSON said the reason was that it was found there was not strength enough in the Senate to pass it over the President's veto, and it was well known the President would have vetoed it. Since then the voice of the people had been expressed, and was now unequivocal.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said there were many reasons why the right of suffrage had never been generally extended to women. It had not only never been asked for by women, but he believed it would be rejected. There was another reason why they should not be allowed to vote. If they participated in elections they must be a part of the militia. Mr. Johnson read a portion of a letter from John Adams, in which the writer opposed female suffrage, and gives his reasons for his opposition. Those who favored the pending amendment contended that women should have the right of suffrage for their own protection. He (Mr. Johnson) always supposed that the duty of protection to ladies belonged to their husbands and brothers. Ladies had never compained that they had not sufficient protection. Some such complaints had been made by a few, but they were such as were very properly denominated strong-minded women. Ladies were not anxious to participate in election broils and political excitement.

Mr. COWAN asked if the presence of ladies at the polls would not tend to preserve order?

Mr. JOHNSON said it would not. The kind of men who created such disturbances were not to be deterred from it by the presence of ladies. Aside from all delicacy, what right had a woman to vote when the right was denied to a boy until he was 21, although he was put into the militia at 18?

Mr. WADE resumed the floor in advocacy of the amendment. He spoke of the necessity of female suffrage to enable women to protect themselves by the enactment of just laws.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, alluding to a remark from Mr. Johnson, that women voted in New Jersey, said that in certain local elections they did at one time, but not at present. He would say further, that the women of New Jersey did not want to vote. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand women of America wanted no vote, but that they now exercised through their influence upon men. Their mission was higher and holier. He could see no connection between the two cases of women and negroes.

Pending the consideration of Mr. Cowan's amendment, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to repeal certain parts of the act of April 30, 1790, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. It repeals so much of the act as provides that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for treason, or other capital offence, except the indictment therefor shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason or capital offence shall be committed. And it provides that persons guilty of treason, or other capital offences, may at any time be indicted, tried and punished therefor.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, explained and advocated the provisions of the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, inquired whether the bill would allow the trial of persons whose trial was now barred by the act of 1790?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied in the negative. Where the crime was already barred no act could revive the right to prosecute.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, inquired whether the bill imposed any limitation whatever?

Mr. LAWRENCE said it did not.

Mr. SPALDING asked whether it would not be better to simply extend the time for prosecutions.

Mr. LAWRENCE thought not. There was no limitation in murder cases in Ohio; a State whose jurisprudence had been illustrated by his distinguished colleague.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, asked whether the whole purpose of the bill would not be accomplished by repealing the statute of limitation, and whether it was worth while to attempt to do in this bill what was known to be unconstitutional, namely, to revive an offence which is in truth outlawed. If the offence was dead, any law that sought to revive it was an *ex post facto* law.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said that if this bill did not pass, all the early treason of Jefferson Davis and those who co-operated with him would be entirely exempt from punishment. He was willing to go to the verge of the Constitution for the purpose of punishing the early treason of those who inaugurated the rebellion.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said—I have always looked upon bills that have evidently been prepared for the purpose of ascertaining how we can convict men, whom we cannot convict under the law under which the crime was committed, with great distrust. I do not believe that it becomes this nation. I do not believe that it is safe for us to undertake to pass laws by which we can punish men, however guilty, who could not be punished under the laws under which the crime was committed. Can we now alter the Constitution so as to change the place of trial of traitors, and say that the venue may be changed and that they shall be tried by jurors summoned from another bailiwick? The Constitution and our laws provide very carefully that especially treason cases are to be tried in the place where the overt act is committed, or a district previously ascertained, by law and by a jury from that bailiwick. Any law that professes to change that in any of its features, looks to me so much like attempting a case of judicial murder that I have been always afraid to touch it. I am aware that if the traitors of the south were to be tried under our existing Constitution and law, not one of them could ever be convicted. I should never attempt to try them for treason. I should try them as belligerents under the laws of nations and under the laws of war.

A member—"That is what you would do if you were the Administration."

Mr. STEVENS—I am speaking of what I would do when I get into the Administration. (Laughter.) I know that any attempt to try them for treason would be a failure, although I would not discourage the attempt. But I mention this to show that I am fully sensible that none of them under our present Constitution and laws can ever be convicted; and yet I would rather let every man of them run unpunished forever than make a law by which they could be punished. I think our government would endanger its future existence and its character for justice before the world. I think that the British government suffered more from the murder of Lord Russell, although it was the execution of the sentence of a court, than it would have suffered by the escape of forty traitors. I think this government had better be careful how it tampers either with the crime or the remedy, for it is better to forego a remedy for the crime which the world will view partly as a *felo de se*, and partly as a political offence, than to attempt now to pass laws lest malefactors may escape.

This professes to be a bill to make indefinite the time of prosecution for one of those offences which, of all others, should be quieted by lapse of time. Murder is a different thing. There are so many engaged, not only in treason, but in rebellion, that there must be some quieting law. And there ought to be, in my judgment; for it does not follow that every traitor escapes who is not prosecuted within three years from the time of the offence.

The statute of limitations nowhere runs in any case, except it is possible to enforce the remedy. It only runs from the time when it is possible to enforce it. For instance, Benjamin is in Europe. So is Slidell. I do not suppose anybody would say that while Benjamin was absent beyond the seas the statute of limitation would run. It only runs from the time when he may be prosecuted and is not prosecuted. Whether that be so or not, during the continuance of the war the crime continued. It was a continuing offense, and that offence continues up to the time when peace shall be proclaimed. It never has been proclaimed. I know that a gentleman up the avenue has put forth some pieces of paper which he thinks equal to the proclamations of James or Charles; but they are of no importance, and the question of peace or war is yet to be decided by Congress. I say there is no peace. (Sensation.) This nation is still in a belligerent condition, and the conquered belligerents are within the power of the conqueror, to be dealt with as captives, and not as criminals.

I can, therefore, in the first place, see no necessity for the bill, but if there were a necessity for it, I should certainly object to any alteration of the law as it now exists with reference to treason, which would enable the government to convict, where it is confessed it could not convict under the law as it stood when the crime was committed. I should be very glad to see condign punishment inflicted on many of these men; although not capital punishment.

I read Boccacio when I was a boy, and have never forgotten the principles which he laid down. I have never been for bloody punishment. I do not consider that there was sufficient atonement made by the execution of that magnificent leader of the rebellion, rickety Wirz, the Dutchman with the hump-back, who only obeyed the orders of his superior officers, and who, if he were tried in ordinary times, and according to the law, would never have been convicted, because his government was answerable for him. The idea that the starvation of fifty or sixty thousand men is to be atoned by the execution of one of the keepers of the prison, instead of being visited on his government, is absurd.

Here the Speaker interrupted, announcing that the morning hour had expired, and that the bill should go over till to-morrow.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of coin and bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called for its reading. The bill was read. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the amount of gold and silver in the Treasury exceeds fifty millions, and when the interest of the government requires its sale, to give public notice for at least thirty days of his desire to effect such sale, of the amount to be sold, and at what period, and to receive sealed proposals for the purchase of any part thereof, at the Treasury in Washington, and to award the sale to the highest bidder or bidders, provided, that the Secretary may reject all the bids; and also provided, that the amount in the Treasury shall not be reduced below fifty millions, and also provided, that the bidders shall deposit two per cent. of the amount bid for.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the tendency of such a bill would be to put the whole thing in the control of the gold gamblers in Wall street.

Mr. INGERSOLL said that, on the contrary, it would take the matter out of the hands of the gold gamblers, and would stop gambling in gold. It would put it out of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to wield a golden sceptre more powerful than any monarch in the world—a sceptre made of $95,000,000 of gold—so that he could depress and raise the markets at his pleasure.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, objected to the debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to the reception of the bill.

The SPEAKER stated that as it required unanimous consent to introduce the bill, and as objection had been made, the bill was not before the House.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General in reference to the case of G. E. Pickett, late Major General in the rebel army, in reply to the House resolution of the 3d instant, and adding that the resolution of last session on the same subject was not dated 23d of June, as set forth, but 23d of July, only four days before the termination of the session. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Register of the Treasury, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1865.

The same disposition was made of this document.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to amend the act incorporating the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Read three times and passed.

Mr. DARLING, of New York, presented the petition of the Marine Underwriters of the city of New York, for an appropriation to remove the wreck of the steamer Scotland, at Sandy Hook. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, presented the petition of the Rev. Dr. Corey, and others, asking modification of the taxes paid by clergymen, teachers, and certain others; and the petition of manufacturers of, and workers in ivory, horn, bone, &c., asking a change of the tariff. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee December 5th, for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, was taken up as the special order.

An extended and miscellaneous discussion took place on the bill, which was considered as if in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were proposed, discussed and acted upon. The House finally amended the first section so as to read as follows:

That no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable except by impeachment and conviction, or by the President, with the consent of the Senate. Provided, however, that in case of disability or misconduct in office, occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the public service may make it necessary to displace the incumbent, until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the head of that department under whose jurisdiction such officer may be, to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place until the Senate shall act thereon; and it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the next assembling of that body, to report to it the fact of such suspension, along with the reasons therefor and the name of the person so temporarily commissioned by him, or such other person as he may think proper to nominate for the place; and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in the removal, either by a direct vote thereon, or by revoking and consenting to the appointment of the person so nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of his official functions as though the same had not been interrupted; but in no case shall the person so restored be entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended as aforesaid; but the salary and emoluments of such office shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so temporarily commissioned and performing the duties of such office; provided, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized, at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate, as above provided, to revoke such suspension, and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office; provided further, that this section shall not apply to the heads of the several executive departments.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered the following as an amendment:

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, that every person who has been or shall hereafter be nominated to the Senate for office, and who shall fail to receive the advice and consent of the Senate thereto, shall be incapable of holding any executive office under the United States for the term of one year after such rejection, unless two-thirds of the Senate shall relieve him of such disability. The predecessor of any nominee rejected by the Senate shall still continue to hold his said office.

Mr. Stevens spoke in support of his amendment. He said that during the last six months a class of the meanest men whom God ever overlooked in making men had been appointed to office, and were now awaiting rejection or confirmation by the Senate. He had no doubt that a great many of them would be rejected, but if the President were allowed to appoint them to any other office he would reward them all. The President understood taking care of just such men. They were his natural wards. He would punish them for their meanness in crawling through such slime. The very fact of their acceptance of office was evidence that they were too mean to hold it, and too dishonest to be trusted with it, and that for at least one year they should hold no office.

Mr. HALE, of New York, opposed the amendment. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania had been complimented by several of his associates on having suddenly become a conservative, and he (Mr. Hale) was delighted to witness and welcome his accession to those ranks, but he regretted to see that, with the zeal common to a neophyte, he now went far beyond those who had been heretofore considered as in some manner sustaining the President.

He (Mr. Stevens) proposed to put into the hands of the President such power as had never been intrusted to any man. Under the gentleman's amendment the President might send his (Mr. Stevens') name to the Senate for an office, and on the Senate refusing to confirm him he would be incapable of holding any other office for a year.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he would run the risk of being punished in that way.

Mr. HALE went on to remark, in a vein of raillery, that they all knew Mr. Stevens was competent for any position on the face of the earth, but yet the Senate might not deem him exactly the person to be the colonel of a regiment, the captain of a ship, or the commander-in-chief of the army, and might refuse to confirm his appointment to any of such positions if the President should nominate him; and the result would be that the country would be deprived of his valuable services in the House. (Laughter.) In like manner, if the President should desire to get rid of General Grant or Gen. Sherman, he had only to nominate him for Chief Justice, and on being rejected by the Senate the General would be rendered incapable of holding his military position.

Mr. STEVENS insisted on his amendment, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted—yeas 18, nays 132.

So the amendment was rejected, and the further consideration of the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a joint resolution granting additional compensation to certain civil employes in the Executive Departments in Washington. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House, at 3 40 P. M., adjourned.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

DAILY RECEIVING

NEW GOODS, SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FANS! FANS!

Just opened, 1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap, less than importers' prices.

Several lots of Toilet Sets, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Ash Stands, Match Sales, Cigar Stands, Purses, Ladies' Companions, etc.

JUST OPENED,

500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, of the celebrated make of Bertrand Milcent, France.

Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, etc. etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.

Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices. Muslins, Canton Flannels, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Will open in a few days Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Buffalo Dressing Combs, and Hair Brushes, of our own importation. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE,

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

Flannels from 31 cents up.

Best American Prints, 18½ cents.

12-4 Fremium Rochdale Blankets, $11.

13-4 Fremium Rochdale Blankets, $12.

Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.

Ladies' Balmorals, $1 87½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2 00.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1 87½, $1 50, etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

100 dozen below importer's prices.

Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Gloves.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.

Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 37½ cents worth 50 cents.

Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.

Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

JAMES McMLULAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

No. 913 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, Inlaid and brass-bound; Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.

Portfolios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.

Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.

Games! Games!! of every description.

The latest novelties of French, English, and American Papers and Envelopes.

Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.

The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Weddings.

Blank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.

1867. DIARIES. 1867.

53 sizes and styles.

Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Card Engravers,

6 28 fmrp No. 913 ARCH Street

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7 48 $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

Children's Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. [9 17 tf2 31rp

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 5 N. s. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS. REAL LACE GOODS.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 fmwtr

LADIES' CLOAKS,

NOW OPEN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT

ACNEW & ENGLISH'S.

11 28 wfmlmrp] No. 25 S. NINTH St.

REMOVAL.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 52 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO

Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,

In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of

Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,

At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets

GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.

EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

No. 337 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.

11 7 wthtu3mrp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to bill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),

Also known as the

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 88 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 196 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.

J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mr

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladie

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 21rp

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD President
JOHN W. GILDUGH, Cashier. 117

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold!
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 Sc. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St.,
Philada. | New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf 5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
VANKIRK & CO.
8 4 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. (2 2§) ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cnts a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER &c., will be found on sale at the
7 23 NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner 8EV TH and CHESNUT Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week in case disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut reets.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf2

REMOVAL.
The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW OFFICE,
NORTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $1,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner,	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,
For Families and the Trade.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
WINE MERCHANTS,
11 19 mw6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 10 2§

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, CAPS, FURS
BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.
Full and well assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
300 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—
A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
250,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather).
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
6 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 1 BRANT Street

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4.,
White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 2§ 1m

CHARLES ESTE,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 tmw3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF PARIS" ..... Saturday, December 15
"KANGAROO" ..... Wednesday, December 19
"CITY OF NEW YORK" ..... Saturday, December 22
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ..... Wednesday, December 29
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
First Cabin, Gold, $90 Steerage, currency $35
To London 95 To London 40
To Paris 105 To Paris 50
Passage by Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR ..... On Saturday
MONTEREY ..... On Wednesday
HAVANA ..... On Saturday
MISSOURI ..... On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin ..... $6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin ..... $25. Second class $12
SAVANNAH, cabin ..... 25. Second class 13
Every SATURDAY, Steamer for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 18 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
24 3m) CORNER OF RACE.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 39 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 24

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and Intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:00 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:58 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:20 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunchahunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North ern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:00 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:04 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Freight 4:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:35 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Any not received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 20 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:20 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express, 9:25 P. M., Express.
From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:00 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4:49 and 8:24 A. M., and 3

THE FASHIONS.

A Meteoric Sweep and the Sweep of Court Trains—Theatricals at Compiegne—Court Dresses—Imperial Etiquette and Royal Refreshments—What Eugenie Wore—Splendid Juvenile Ball by an American Lady.

PARIS, November 23.—Fashion has been very erudite this week; she has been studying astronomy and learning some very hard names in all the European newspapers. On the day the Empress left St. Cloud for Compiegne great signs were seen in the heavens—nothing less than a flight of aerolites, which startling phenomenon gave rise to what I am sure must be some very fine writing, and even the authors themselves united in calling aggregation of atoms an inexplicable mystery.

Meteors and court ladies are closely connected by a long sweep of trains which I will follow to the Imperial Theatre at Compiegne, where Scribe's *Verre d'Eau* was this week played. On these occasions etiquette is somewhat strictly observed, and the following are a few of the regulations:—All guests and honorary members of the household assemble in the boxes of the tasteful theatre at the Chateau some time before the Emperor, Empress, and suite make their appearance. Conversation is carried on in a low voice from stall to stall, and the house looks much like a drawing-room, in which the *elite* of France and the *elite* of bare shoulders literally glitter under the *elite* of jewels and diamonds. There is a slight hush when the Princes of the family and other distinguished nobles appear in the Emperor's box.

They wear blue coats, gilt buttons, short leggings, silk stockings, and buckled shoes. When they are seated a great silence ensues, which is not broken until an official announces l'Empereur!

The Emperor then appears, in a blue coat and gilt buttons; he alone wears the order of the Legion d'Honneur *en sautoir* under his waistcoat. He gives his arm to the Empress, who smiles, as if she meant to enjoy every one's pleasure and her own in the bargain. When they are seated the curtain is drawn up and the performance begins.

I must not forget to say that two very grand lords of the land have to stand behind the Emperor and Empress from the beginning of the entertainment to the end, when, I dare say, they wish it were in the power of great lords to change legs.

The audience never applauds before the Emperor has given the signal. Between the acts the Empress retires to a small drawing-room, where ices, sherbets, and refreshments are carried round in all the boxes, etc.

At the end of the play a chamberlain is usually sent by the Emperor to congratulate the actors, and thank them for the pleasure afforded. On special occasions they are invited up to the imperial box, which happened on the night of the *Verre d'Eau*. Madeleine Brohan was particularly distinguished and highly complimented.

On this evening the Empress wore a white Lyons silk, with brocade flowers. A black velvet ribbon studded with diamonds encircled her neck, and her hair was dressed *a l'Empire*.

Another dress I must describe. It was a maize silk under train, covered with double tulle skirts, at the bottom of which a plisse flounce of the same tulle. On the right side fell a shower of shaded pink roses in perfect straggling branches, and over the whole a white tulle tunic, dotted over with gold rain. The effect of this toilet was dazzling. It looked as if it had been caught from the clouds, while a passing spirit, who had has ily cut the flowers from a bush flung them at random among the airy folds.

The head-dresses were principally composed of a chadem of satin leaves, with gold fibres; gold filigree leaves were also mixed with autumnal tinted foliage. The oak and the vine are the favorite shaped leaves. White pearls are beautifully strung, and are worn with a small white ostrich feather on the left side. These pearl strings are in all colors; some are bronzed, others look like steel, are wound from the chignon round the neck in double rows, and form other graceful loops all over the head besides. Leaves are also mixed in these long chaplets.

The very newest shades for court robes are the pistachio green and the deep China pink. These colors are lovely of an evening, the former in silk reps looks like one sheet of glittering ocean when the sun shines upon it, reflecting the foam or seagreen.

Not one of our court ladies has yet worn one of these robes, for the shades have but just come out; several have been ordered both for next week's festivities at Compiegne, and for foreign courts. If we turn our gaze from these marvellous evening novelties, and look at the demi-toilette department, we find silk skirts and corsiet bodies over low white chemisettes. Afternoon dresses and velveteens and poplins, both bordered with silk cord, whether round vandykes, points, or festoons. One point there is which I must insist on, and that is that the best dressmakers are beginning to introduce gathers on skirts behind the waistbands of their robes, while the front and sides remain perfectly plain. This is done with a view to leave room for *tournure*, which I prognosticated in my last. This must not be blindly followed, as there are many who insist on wide flat plaits behind, and as many again who abolish them entirely, but I vote for the gathers, having compared the effect of the three styles at the last Compiegne *fete*, and I humbly declare that a train rose does not look well without the additional *tournure*—the Princess cui excepted, of course.

It would be most unjust to despatch a fashion courier to New York without mentioning a juvenile ball given by Mrs. Colonel Norton in honor of her little daughter's birthday. The prettiest sight will ever be that of a large concourse of beautiful children assembled for no other purpose than that of enjoying themselves, and doing so to their hearts' fill, either forming graceful groups under the good old elm in summer, or dancing in winter to the strains of excellent music, as they did this week at the Grand Hotel. The hall was brilliantly illuminated for the very *creme* of American children.

The least of this growing generation, but still the first on this occasion, was the little hostess, aged three years! She wore a fairy-like costume, all blue silk, under a little, very little cloud of white tulle, caught up with diminutive elderberries, relieved by miniature roses. She received her guests with a perfect knowledge of her new dignities, but sometimes forgot the importance of her station by suddenly taking off her garland or by running to help up a young dancer who had slipped on the highly polished floor.

Among the happy host I noticed Miss Amy Raymond, Miss Daisy Derby, Miss Christmas, and Miss Bancroft (who wore the handsomest dress).

There were many noble foreigners present, but to name them or describe the demi-toilettes of the presiding mammas would be throwing the children in the shade, and for them alone did the American flag float from the first floor windows of the Grand Hotel.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18 6

RICHARD EAYRE,

(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison), HAS OPENED AT

No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia, Where he intends to keep a variety of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And to manufacture the improved

SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,

Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 8 4

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 439 CHESNUT STREET

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,

Embroidered Muslin Curtains,

Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and

Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1608 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 15

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

On Thursday and Friday mornings next, 13th and 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street an attractive sale of Holiday Goods, being the surplus stock of a leading retail house.

SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS.

James Dixon & Sons' Sheffield best quality castors, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tea sets, hand and tea trays, butter dishes, sugar dishes, dish covers, toast racks, etc. etc. Also, Wares of other manufacturers.

BRONZES.

Bronze figures, groups of all sizes, etc.

CLOCKS.

Bronze, marble, and gilt clocks, with figures to match.

MARBLE STATUARY,

From the celebrated School of Design at Florence.

VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.

FANCY GOODS.

Decorated porcelain and bisque vases, figures and groups.

Leather reticules and work-bags, the whole comprising the largest and finest quality of goods ever offered in this city. 12 8 5t

Open for examination on Tuesday until morning of sale Full particulars in Catalogue. Sale positive.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street,

On Friday Evening,

December 14, at 7½ o'clock, when about 100 entirely original oil paintings will be sold and are all directly from the easels of the artists themselves.

The paintings are now on exhibition at the Free Gallery of the Fine Arts No. 817 Chesnut street, where they will remain until the evening of sale.

Particulars in catalogue. 12 8 6t

SPECIAL SALE AT CONCERT HALL BUILDING, No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Special sale of French bronze figures and groups, Pocalla China vases, bisquet sets and figures, highly decorated, gilt, and ormulo clocks, alabaster vases, urns, and laxes, Verde antique groups, Parisian fancy goods, etc etc., being a special importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers (late Vito Viti & Sons), per steamers "Manhattan" "Arago," and "Europe," from France, to take place on

Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

December 19 and 20, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, at the spacious store in Concert Hall Building, No. 1219 Chesnut street engaged expressly for the occasion.

The collection will be arranged on Tuesday, 18th instant.

Full particulars in future advertisements. 12 12 7t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND MILLINERY GOODS, BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,

On Friday,

December 14, at 10 o'clock, embracing a full assortment of new goods suited to present sales. 12 10 4t

POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 28 South FRONT Street.

600 FIVE-GALLON DEMIJOHNS FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, WHISKIES, Etc.

To-morrow morning,

at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold 600 Five-gallon Demijohns fine Old Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, etc., all selected from the stock of the old-established house of E. P. Middleton, Esq.

Catalogues and samples arranged for examination on morning of sale. 1t

CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

FINE

Ready-Made Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET ST.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $25; do silk mixed, only $24; Black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRICG, VAN CUNTEN & CO.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO,

ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,

11 17 ws2m One Door below Eighth.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

9 14 3m rp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARRY GRAY'S BOOKS.

Lively, humorous, and sparkling.—Boston Transcript

OUT OF TOWN.

By Barry Gray. With illustrations from designs by Bierstadt, Gifford, Beard, and others. 1 volume, crown 8vo.

If we wished to convert a follower of single blessedness from the error of his ways, or create a smile on the countenance of a perplexed husband, we would wish no more magical wand than the pen of Barry Gray.—Indianapolis Daily Democrat.

PRICE, $2 00.

MY MARRIED LIFE AT HILLSIDE.

By Barry Gray. With illustrations by McNevin. 1 volume, crown 8vo.

In these days of sensational novel-writing, it is a luxury to catch a glimpse of anything like the life with which we are familiar, or, at all events, of life which we know to be possible. * * * His pictures of domestic life are Dutch-like in their felicity.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PRICE, $2 00.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES,

With an Occasional Felicity by way of Contrast; by an Irritable Man. By Barry Gray. 1 volume crown 8vo.

His humor is of the quiet and delicate kind, wholly without malice or bitterness; and his easy, colloquial style gives a singular charm to his pages.—Portland Press.

[PRICE, $2 00.

THESE BOOKS ARE SOLD IN THE CARS

JUST PUBLISHED BY

HURD & HOUGHTON,

No. 459 BROOME Street,

NEW YORK. 12 12 4t

DICKENS' NEW CHRISTMAS STORY

"MUGBY JUNCTION,"

FOR SALE BY

BUFFINGTON & ASHMEAD,

No. 724 CHESNUT ST.,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Also a Large and Splendid Assortment of

FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

SUPERB GIFT BOOKS,

AND

THE BEST STANDARD LITERATURE,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,

AT LOW RATES.

Our Holiday Catalogue now ready, and may be had GRATIS on application. 12 8 smw3t

A PAPER FOR THE AGE

THE

"Watchman and Reflector"

ENLARGED TO NEARLY TWICE ITS PRESENT SIZE

One of the most complete and Comprehensive Religious and Family Journals in the world.

Its Corps of Editors and Contributors are unequalled in numbers and unsurpassed in ability by any religious paper in the United States.

TERMS—One copy, $3 00 in advance. For $5 00 any person sending his own name, and the name of a new subscriber, can have two copies, one year.

For specimen copies address

FORD, OLMSTEAD & CO.,

Publishers "Watchman and Reflector,"

12 8 9t Boston, Massachusetts.

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Standard and Illustrated Editions

IN

FINE BINDINGS,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

BY

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

No. 25 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

12 7 sw5t ABOVE CHESNUT.

DAVIS, PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Colored Toy Books and Juveniles,

OFFER TO DEALERS

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

OF

JUVENILE BOOKS

IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

No. 21 South SIXTH Street,

12 3 mw6t] PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, with 1000 illustrations, $5, $8, or $10. It is a beautiful book. ÆSOP'S FABLES, People's Pictorial Edition, tinted paper, only $1 ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM, $1 75. HOW TO WRITE, HOW TO TALK, HOW TO BEHAVE, and HOW TO DO BUSINESS, in one volume, $2 25. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1867, only $2 Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or, J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 12 11 2t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

An Assortment of Elegant

WRAPPERS,

SCARFS,

TIES,

GLOVES,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

And Novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at

J. W. SCOTT & CO.'S,

12 10 12trp] No. 814 CHESNUT St.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7

COSTAR'S PREPARATIONS.

"COSTAR'S"

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, Etc., Exterminators

Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, Etc. Etc.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator

Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, Etc.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects

Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, Etc.*

BEWARE of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,

No. 484 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by all Druggists, and Retailers everywhere.

"COSTAR'S"

CELEBRATED

BUCKTHORN SALVE,

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Boils, Cancers, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding, Blind, and Painful Piles; Scrofulous, Fœtid, and Ill-conditioned Sores; Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cutaneous Affections, Ringworm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, etc.; Chapped Hands, Lips, etc; Bites of Spiders, Insects, Animals, etc. etc.

Boxes, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 sizes.

Sold by Druggists everywhere; and by

HENRY R. COSTAR,

Depot, No. 484 BROADWAY, New York.

"COSTAR'S"

UNIVERSAL

CORN SOLVENT,

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, Etc.

Boxes, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 sizes.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere; and by

HENRY R. COSTAR,

Depot, No. 484 BROADWAY, New York.

"COSTAR'S"

PREPARATION OF

BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

For Beautifying the Complexion.

Used to Soften and Beautify the Skin, remove Freckles, Pimples, Eruptions, Etc.

Ladies are now using it in preference to all others.

Bottles $1.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere; and by

HENRY R. COSTAR,

Depot, No. 484 BROADWAY, New York.

"COSTAR'S"

PECTORAL COUGH REMEDY,

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Bottles, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 sizes.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere; and by

HENRY R. COSTAR,

Depot, No. 484 BROADWAY, New York.

"COSTAR'S"

Celebrated Bishop Pills,

A UNIVERSAL DINNER PILL,

For Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Colic, Chills, Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Boxes, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 sizes.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere; and by

HENRY R. COSTAR,

12 12 wsm6t*] Depot, No. 484 BROADWAY, N. Y

FOURTH EDITION

MEXICO.

THE BATTLE OF MATAMORAS.

BALTIMORE, December 12.—Further details of the battle at Matamoras have been received here.

The commander of the assaulting force reports the loss of half of his men in the assault on Fort Monterey. He says their failure was owing to the want of scaling ladders. Escobedo's loss was 200 killed, 400 wounded, and between 300 and 400 prisoners. Canales' losses, all told, were about 100. It is said that Escobedo boasted that if he had succeeded he would have crossed the river into Texas and wiped out the Yankees.

Large numbers of wounded officers of Escobedo's army had arrived at Brownsville.

Canales and Escobedo had met and embraced each other in presence of General Sedgwick.

Fears of an attack upon the United States forces, while in occupation of Matamoras, had led to extensive preparations for their defense on the Brownsville side of the river, from whence the entire United States military force would have crossed had it been necessary.

The higher classes of Mexicans did not regard the American occupation of Matamoras in a friendly light.

The evacuation of Durango by the Imperialists is confirmed. The army destroyed by the Imperial forces, near San Luis Potosi, is represented to have been the best in the Liberal ranks.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 12

General Grant and the Presidency.

The action of General Grant in recommending the pardon of the Rebel General George E. Pickett has increased the disaffection to him in the Republican ranks as a candidate for the Presidency. A quiet but well-organized movement is being made to bring out Mr. Colfax as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, with Senator Howard, of Michigan, for the Vice Presidency.

Iron Men on Hand.

A number of Northern iron-founders are here in connection with the award for the great contract for furnishing three hundred thousand iron tablets for the graves of Union soldiers.

Strong & Donohoe, of this city, are the lowest bidders, at $1 08 to $1 12 each; but the objection has been made that they are not practical founders. They allege that they represent Rathbone & Co., the Albany (N. Y.) foundrymen.

Female Suffrage.

Senator Brown, of Missouri, is making a long argument to-day in favor of female suffrage.

Latest by Cable from Europe.

By United States and European Associated Press.

QUEENSTOWN, December 12—10 o'clock A. M.—The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, and the *City of Washington*, from New York, arrived here this morning.

The steamer *Bolivar*, which was seized in the river Medway yesterday, on suspicion of being a Fenian privateer, has been placed under a strong guard.

Appearances about her indicate that she was about to start on a cruise to prey upon British commerce.

ROME, December 12—One o'clock.—The French Minister Count Montebello, has informed the Pope that if he withdraws from the Holy City, the French troops hereafter will give him no support.

Commercial News.

LONDON, December 12—10 o'clock.—Consols are quoted at 88¾ for money. U. S. 5-20s, 71; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77½; Eries, 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 12—1 P. M.—The Cotton Market is steady and active; sales to-day, 16,000 bales, at 14½d. for Middling Uplands.

United States Supreme Court.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The first case to be called by the United States Supreme Court to-morrow is that of Frederick E. Sickles vs. Bayley W. Evans, after which the case of the Union Manufacturing Company vs. John D Soundcherry come up. Judge Curtis and Mr. Keller will appear for the Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Stoughton for the appellee. These are important Patent cases. The docket has been entirely relieved of the Southern cases, thirty-nine in number, pending from the commencement of the late Rebellion they having been argued, continued, or submitted.

The Court will now resume the call of the regular docket.

The House Bill Regarding Treasons.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The bill reported by the Committee of the Judiciary of the House, repealing the act of 1790, which limits prosecutions for treason to three years, has created a profound sensation, and the finest legal talent of the body has been promptly arrayed against the proposition as one entirely opposed to our idea of Government. Many of the leading Republicans, including Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, will resist this proposition to the last, as an *ex post facto* law.

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

TORONTO, December 12.—The *Globe* of this morning contradicts the statement reported to have been made to the Senate that Roberts has sent funds to provide for the Fenian prisoners, as none have been received here from such a source.

PORT HOPE, December 12.—The navigation on Lake Ontario is about closed. The steamer *Corinthian* and a number of schooners are laid up here. For November, the exports at this port amount to $256,000

SWEETSBURG, C. W., December 12.—The Court met at 9:30 A. M. Mr. Devlin proceeded to argue the second plea to the jurisdiction, the Court contending that the Imperial Statues 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter 12, which limits punishment for such offences as are charged against the prisoners to transportation, or imprisonment, is in force in this Province, and that his clients should have been indicted under this act. He has now commenced to argue his plea to bar, that the prisoners cannot be tried under an *expost facto* law, which he contends is the character of the act under which the indictment is laid.

The New Orleans Fire.

By the New York Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—The fire at the Orleans Theatre broke out in the costume-room, and spread with such rapidity as to involve a number of buildings adjoining it, as well as several opposite, in a general conflagration. The theatre was owned by Mr. Pariange, a resident of New Orleans, and it was a favorite resort, especially of the French and Spanish population, and its destruction is regarded as little short of a great calamity.

From Texas.

By the New York Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, December 12.—The Crockett (Texas) *Sentinel* reports that twelve hundred emigrant wagons have passed through that place from South Carolina. They were bound for points in Texas.

The best fresh pork was retailing in San Antonio at three cents per pound, and the cotton crop in Bellevile is reported as favorable. The Indian troubles continue, and robberies by them were of constant occurrence.

Senator Nye, of Nevada.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Senator Stewart, of California, yesterday received a telegram from San Francisco, stating that Senator Nye, of Nevada, has already secured a decided majority in the Legislature, and will undoubtedly be re-elected.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

By the United States Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, December 12.—John W. Jarratt was to-day re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and John King, late Auditor of the Company, was chosen Vice President.

New Orleans Markets.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Cotton higher; sales of 10 000 bales of low middling at 29½@30½; middling, 31½. Receipts for the past three days, 9026 bales, against 12,000 received last week. Exports for the week, 11 800. Sugar is dull; fair 9½@9¾. Molasses is dull; inferior at 40c., and prime at 62@65c. Flour is in good demand; superfine, $11; extra, $11 50@15 50. Corn is lower; mixed at $1; white do., $1 10. Oats are firm at 75c. Pork dull at $23@25. Hay Ohio river, at $27. Bacon is quiet; shoulders at 12½@13c.; sides, 13½@15. Lard quiet and lower at 12½@13½. Whisky at $2 40. Tobacco unchanged.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition from William Boyle, of Washington, asking that no distinction be made in the suffrage on account of race or sex. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the petition of a number of army officers, asking an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay the funeral expenses of the late William Hickey, Chief Clerk of the Senate, out of the contingent fund.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden (Me.), the resolution was referred to the Committee to audit the contingent expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Brown (Mo.) maintained that suffrage should be universal, without any restriction as to race, color, or sex, and in support of this theory, read from a speech made by him on the subject to his constituents.

The District of Columbia Suffrage bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Cowan's amendment to extend the franchise to females.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.), introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any persons have been appointed to office since the last adjournment of the Senate, to fill vacancies existing prior to that adjournment; and particularly if such is not the case in regard to the Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. Adopted.

House of Representatives.

Unanimous consent was asked for the introduction of resolutions assigning to the loyal States the right to tax the national banks in lieu of State claims for war expenses, calling for information as to the withdrawal of national currency, and declaring that the withdrawal of more than four millions a month would not add to the general welfare; that the Constitutional amendment is the most conciliatory offer that the Rebel States could expect; and that the theory of universal amnesty ought to be discarded by every loyal patriot.

Objections being made, none of the resolutions were introduced.

The bill to repeal the statute of limitation, so far as it applies to treason and capital offenses, which was reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, came up in regular order during the morning hour.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.) made a speech against it, arguing that the statute of 1790 should be regarded as a statute of peace and repose.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) followed on the same side of the quest on.

After Mr. Rogers concluded his speech, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Lawrence (Pa.), recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blaine (Me.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on officers of the United States army on account of gallant conduct in the volunteer service. Read three times and passed.

The Storm at Buffalo.

By the United States Associated Press.

BUFFALO, December 12.—The storm ceased last night. The railroads are running all right. The sleighing is excellent. The Erie Canal closed to-day.

SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS.—The steamship *Pioneer*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived here this morning, with the following persons belonging to the steamship *Sucanee*, lost off Frying Pan Shoals, on Tuesday morning, December 4:—J. W. Catharine, Captain, wife, and two children; A. P. Smith, Second Assistant Engineer; James N. Wine, First Steward; W. H. Brooks, and James Smith, seamen; William Hill, oiler; James Gill, James Murphy, James Shay, firemen; and Frank Badger, passenger.

ELOQUENT DIVINE.—Rev. Dr. George W. Smiley, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of this city, will preach this evening in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street, above Brown.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Read 6s, 70	95	50 sh Sch N stk	24
$2500 US 7s-30s Jy	1 10½	300 sh do	24
$6700 do June	10½	300 sh Hyde Farm	1
100 sh Read	1 30	54	100 sh Maple Sh	85	2½
100 sh do	b60	54	3 sh Penna R	54
100 sh do	54	25 sh do	54
100 sh do	b5	54	100 sh Cam. pf	30	27
100 sh do	54	600 sh Ocean	2½
200 sh do	s30	54	200 sh do	3
200 sh do	54	9 sh Leh Nv scp	52½
100 sh do	s30	54	300 sh Phila & E	31
200 sh do	b5	54			

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s new	99	100 sh Reading	s10	55
$1000 do new	99	300 sh do	b10	55
$1500 do new	99	100 sh do	55
$16 21 Leh Val	68	100 sh do	s30	55½
100 sh Sch N pf	s60	83	100 sh N W pf	74

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, 2 10 6p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

CARTE D'OR CHAMPAGNE.

Just Received an Invoice of the Renowned

CARTE D'OR CHAMPAGNE,

A Great Favorite with Champagne Drinkers.

FOR SALE AT THE AGENT'S PRICE.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

8 14 mwf 4p§

FRESH ADAMS COUNTY PEACHES

In gallon, half gallon, and quart cans.

FRESH QUINCES AND TOMATOES.

Also, 100 dozen TOMATOES in glass.

100 dozen GREEN CORN.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.